REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

VOL. XXII NO. 132 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mahatma To Intercede In City Labour Dispute

Peace Move By Congress

GANDHIJI CORRESPONDING WITH MODY

Chances Of Honourable Settlement

("Chronicle" Special)

Enquiries in Congress circles show, that in spite of his crowded Harijan programme, Mahatma Gandhi, during his brief sojourn in Bombay, will lend a helping hand in bringing about a settlement of the General Strike on honourable terms.

MAHATMA AS MEDIATOR

It is understood that Mahatmaji is already in communication with Mr. Mody, President of the Millowners' Association. With Gandhiji at the helm of affairs, the chances of an honourable settlement are considered to be bright.

In view of the new turn in events, the Conference of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday last with the representatives of the Joint Strike Committee and the proposed conference with the millowners may prove to be preparatory parleys to acquaint the Mahatma with both sides of the case.

GAIN TO LABOUR.

It is regrettable that attempts are being made to belittle the peace move of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is true, as Mr. Bedekar observes, that the Conference did not terminate with concrete results. But it has already achieved one invaluable result.

While Mr. Mody is challenging the status of the Strike Committee and the Government are demanding credentials of their representative character, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has voluntarily given recognition to the Strike Committee as the only accredited representatives of labour.

TRIBUTE TO STRIKE LEADERS.

Moreover while the millowners and the Government are trying to prejudice the cause of labour by dubbing the Strike Committee as the hot-bed of Communists, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has not only recognised them as leaders, but has given a tribute to their sense of responsibility.

After this recognition from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, it is no longer possible for the Government and the millowners to pooh-pooh the Strike Committee.

GOVT. INQUIRY.

Another noteworthy factor which may help the chances of settlement is the possible publication of the report of the Government enquiry during the Mahatma's sojourn in Bombay. The Labour Office is hurrying up the report and it is understood that, according to its finding, the cut in mill wages amounts to nearly 40 per cent.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

In the meantime efforts at a satisfactory settlement are being set afoot by prominent Congressmen. Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Bhulabhai J. Desai in consultation with parties to the dispute. One difficulty in the direction of any substantial move in the direction appears to be the lack of unanimity in the Strike Committee on the basis of settlement.

Inquiries in this connection goes to show that the Congress leaders are sanguine about a speedy settlement provided the Joint Strike Committee presents a united stand as regards the immediate basis on which it is prepared to end the deadlock. Mr. Nariman will be seeing the Strike leaders again to-day and it is hoped that an agreed basis of a settlement will result out of the meeting.

KAIRA TO PRESENT PURSE TO MAHATMA

District's Quota To Be Worthy Of Its High Traditions

NADIAD, June 4.

A meeting of the representatives of the constituent Talukas in the Kaira District was held here this afternoon in the office of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Consideration was given to the desirability of presenting a handsome purse to Mahatma Gandhi during his stay at Ahmedabad from June 27 to July 5.

Regret was felt at Mahatma Gandhiji's inability to visit the Kaira District on foot in wet weather although everyone present at the meeting expressed his firm resolve to strain every nerve to make the Kaira District's quota worthy of its high traditions by co-operating most whole-heartedly with the Harijan uplift Fund Committee.—(United Press)

JAP TRADE WITH DUTCH INDIES

Minister In Batavia To Cement Relations

BATAVIA, June 4.

The Japanese delegation headded by Minister Nagaoka arrived here for two months' discussion regarding trade relations between Japan and the Dutch Indies. Nagaoka in a statement pointed out that Japan needed Dutch Indian raw materials and claimed that Japanese manufacturers were the best suited for the requirements of Dutch Indies.

The statement declared that it was of vital importance fully to respect the spirit of the Jap-Dutch Indian Treaty of 1912 which was based on the principle of free trade.

The delegation was received by the Governor-General. The discussions begin on 5th June.—Reuter's Special.

The Police arrested a man on Asrva railway station with an unlicensed gun under the arms act.—A. P.

SIMLA VERDICT ON CONGRESS BAN ON THURSDAY

Carte Blanche To Provincial Govts.?

CONSULTATIONS WITH INDIA SECRETARY

Mahatma's "Wait And See" Advice To Leaders

SIMLA, June 4.

The Associated Press understands that opinions of Provincial Governments regarding the situation created by the Patna decisions of the A. I. C. C. have been received and are being examined by the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary of State.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON THURSDAY

Every attempt has been made to expedite the consideration and it is expected that Government's policy will be announced on Thursday next through an official communique.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE

According to reports from down country, Congress leaders too have been in constant correspondence regarding the delay in the announcement of Government's decision and it seems that Mahatma Gandhi advised them to await Government decision before taking any step in the matter.

The position certainly has been a bit intriguing. Hitherto Government's policy towards the Congress was dictated by the consideration that legal activities were permitted and illegal activities prohibited and as the Congress adopted either one or other policy there was no difficulty in Government adopting a clear-cut policy.

DOUBLE-EDGED POLICY.

Now, however, for the first time the Congress ha sadopted a double-edged policy. While for the moment its main activities will be constitutional, it also remains committed to a policy of civil disobedience, though it has virtually suspended it and kept the weapon in a niche to be drawn out if necessary in future. This means that Government's policy vis-a-vis the Congress too would undergo a similar change of complexion.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

There is no doubt that Provincial Governments' opinions somewhat vary in the solution offered but this is explained by the fact that the Congress influence and prestige varies in various parts of the country. It may, therefore, be surmised that Government's decision would, in the circumstances, permit the Congress to function to the extent it adopts constitutional methods and keeps the unconstitutional programme in abeyance. Of course a great deal of liberty of action may be conceded to local Governments in determining whether the activities of the Congress are in effect legal or illegal and, if the latter, to take whatever action the local authorities deem fit.

SIMLA SPECULATION.

On the whole, speculation here points towards the formulation of an official policy on the lines of avoiding friction, but keeping in view the fact that the Congress as a Political Party remains hostile to the present Government using whatever weapon it thinks fit for the achievement of its objective.—A. P.

BOMBAY MAN'S IRISH SWEEP LUCK

"CHUS" DRAWS COLOMBO

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, June 4.

The Prize Fund of the Derby Sweep the draw for which begins to-day amounts to £18,02,000 sterling. The total subscriptions amount to £28,35,000 of which hospitals receive 5,19,000.

The Fund is divided into 18 units of £100.000 sterling giving £30,000 for first prizes, £ 15,000 for second and 10,000 for third; 68 unplaced horses get £514 sterling and 1,800 cash prizes of £100. Ten residual cash prizes of £217.

The following are among the results of the draw:—

EASTON has been drawn by CM 40,470 New Luck, care, Gairani Harclas Contractor, South Ballapur, District Chanda, Central Provinces.

BK 65,421, Aungbalaypauk Eighteen Party care, Dawshweyee and Sons, 4 near bazaar Pyapon, Lower Burma.

MANACLE:—CP 42,058 Kelash Dewi, care, D. L. Sogani, Ajmer.—Reuter.

BLAZONRY, CD 14528, Mohnyin, care U Bau Miller Po Ye, Upper Burma.

ONTOP, BP 77133, Choon Choung, Cloth merchant, Dedaye Pyapon District, Burma.

CECIL, CL 52640, Dipone, Purser, S. S. Erinpura care Mackinnon Mackenzie, Calcutta.

FELTON, CP 48278, Pauk Paown Labour Bureau, Bo Company Khodaung, Burma.

COLOMBO IB 54297 Chus, 623 Parsi Colonies, Dadar, Bombay.

RED SPINNER, BR 71228, Shankar, 486 Raviwar, Poona City.

LEVER, CQ 52416, Nga Thur Kywai, Minyat Quarters, Shwebo Upper Burma.

MOUNTAIN MELODY CB 47803, Betty Boop, care W. H. Roze, Station Road, Sholapur.

JOHNJAMES, CT 09512, Naumitlal Dayaram Begampuru Bhulu Modi Chatlurat.

PATRIOT KING, CN 50112 Six Clowns, 65 Park Street, Calcutta.

FLEETFOOT, CQ 14135 Rolls Royce, 42, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.

HAPPY VENTURE, BK 76825, Lucky Son, Confederacy Loco Shed, Igatpuri.

ALISHAH LR 80500 Sob, Eight B Squadron R. A. F., Aden.

ADMIRAL DRAKE, CL 42641, Lonely Widow, Kotagiri, Nilgiris.

HORNSEY RISE CK 14498, Shining Star, Frere Street, Camp Karachi.

DUPLICATE CH 15763, Meher Yezad Baysara, 2 Naoroji Vakil Street, Grant Road, Bombay.

DERBY CALL-OVER

LONDON, June 4.

The following is the Derby call-over:—

13 to 8 Colombo; 10 to 1 Easton and Umldwar; 100 to 9 Windsor Lad; 25 to 1 Medieval Knight, Admiral Drake and Tiberius; 26 to 1 Ali Shah taken and offered; 33 to 1 Valerius offered 35 to 1 taken; 33 to 1 Badruddin offered 40 to 1 taken; 45 to 1 Bondsman; 50 to 1 Rathmore; 66 to 1 Ontop taken and offered; 66 to 1 Primero, The Ruthless Abbot offered, 80 to 1 taken; 100 to 1 Hornsey Rise taken and offered; 100 to 1 Fleetfoot; 125 to 1 Pride of the Chilterns offered; 140 to 1 Baron Munchausen taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

PRISONS IN INDIA

Commons Question About Reforms In Administration

LONDON, June 4

In the House of Commons Miss Rathbone asked a long question to elicit the details about the reforms of Indian Prison Administration following the Jail Committee's Report of 1919-20.

Mr. Butler replied that the information was contained in the annual local Government's reports, but he had asked the Government of India to furnish a full statement.—Reuter.

Commons and Privileges Committee Report

LONDON, June 4

Mr. MacDonald told the House of Commons that he anticipated the Privileges Committee to settle the date of its report when it meets in 6th June. The House would be given a very early opportunity of considering the report.—Reuter.

MILITARY AND AIR FORCE

Birthday Honours For Officers

SIMLA, June 4.

The following awards to Military and Royal Air Force Officers serving in India are announced in connection with the Birthday Honour's List 1934:—

Military Division of the Order of the Bath.

TO BE K.C.B.:—Lt.-General W. H. Bartholemew, Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters.

TO BE C.B.:—Major-General E. A. Walker, Director of Medical Services in India; Brigadier F. G. Spring, Commander, Poona (Independent) Brigade Area; Brigadier B. W. Shuttleworth, Commander, Ferozepore Brigade Area; Brigadier L. P. Collins, Commandant, Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Military Division of the Order of the British Empire.

TO BE O.B.E.:—Lt.-Colonel G V Comyn, late A D S and T, Peshawar District; Major P. A. Meade, 4-12 F.F. Regiment, lately Officer Commanding, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau; Major H. S. Gordon, 2/8th Gurkha Rifles; Squadron Leader W. F. Dickson, Royal Air Force; Capt. D. P. J. Kelly, Army Educational Corps.

TO BE M.B.E.:—Capt. E M Blake, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners; Capt. A. C. L. Parry 2nd Bn., The Green Howards, Risaldar (Hon. Capt.) Sar Khan, late Indian Adjutant and Quartermaster, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Lt. M. W. H. White 2/9th Gurkhas Rifles; Capt. (Deputy commissary) E. W. Newman, I.A.S.C.; conductor B. Holmes I A C C; Sub-conductor G. B. Urquhart, I A O C.; Lt. (Quartermaster) P. E. Nolan, Royal Corps of Signals; Capt. (Dy. Commissary) F. W. Austin, I.M.L., Quartermaster. General Branch, Army Headquarters.—A. P.

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE REPORT

Will Be Tabled In Commons On Thursday

LONDON, June 4.

The "Daily Telegraph's" political correspondent understands that the signed report of the Committee of Privileges will probably be tabled in the House of Commons on Thursday, and be published as soon as it printed.

The Committee's findings will be debated in the House of Commons next week.—Reuter.

NEW WATERLOO BRIDGE

London County Council Recommends Building Forthwith

LONDON, June 4

In the face of the House of Commons action, the Highways Committee of the London County Council recommended to the Council to proceed with the building of a new Waterloo Bridge forthwith the cost to come from rates. The Council is expected to agree.—Reuter.

(A Reuter's telegram of 31st May, stated:

The House of Commons by 194 votes to 159 rejected the plan of the Labour majority in the London County Council to demolish Waterloo Bridge and build a new one with help from the Road Fund.)

HARIJAN WORKER ASSAULTED

AHMEDABAD, June 4.

Mr. Parekh Satilal Majumdar Secretary, Gujerat Harijan Board was, it is alleged, assaulted by two Bhills in a village in Baroda State, being taken for a Harijan. Mr. Majumdar had gone to the village in the course of Harijan work and drunk the water from the village well.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PLAYERS FOR FIRST TEST.

LONDON, June 4.

The following fourteen players have been invited to play for England in the First Test Match, to be played at Nottingham on Friday:—

Wyatt, Pataudi, Walters, Farnes, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Hendren, Leyland, Ames, Nichols, Verity, Mitchell (Derbyshire), Bowes and Geary.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO U. S.

LONDON, June 4.

The British Note on Debts is on way to Washington and will probably be presented by the Ambassador to-night. In such an event, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow, whereafter a White Paper will immediately be issued.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT TALKS.

GENEVA, June 4.

The League Council assented to the Franco-German Saar Agreement. Capt. Eden voiced the hope that the agreement was happily established and might be extended to other domains.

The Disarmament talks had not yet established the bases of agreement and the Bureau met in the confused atmosphere of the afternoon. Mr. Henderson insisted that the best course was to leave the Bureau smooth of the difficulties between the negotiating Powers and Germany to get the latter back to Geneva.

M. Barthou delivered another speech of biting irony.

The Soviet Delegation sticking to its guns, submitted a formal resolution designed to make the Conference permanent.

M. Barthou said that, if Mr. Henderson meant that the Bureau should visit Berlin, he opposed the idea.

Capt. Eden had already seen many beautiful countries without any result. He wanted to get on with the work to discuss the many useful proposals already submitted.—Reuter.

KAPURTHALA HONOURED

KAPURTHALA, June 4

The King of Italy has conferred on the Maharaja of Kapurthala the Insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and Lalgore.

To-day is the fourteenth day of Moharram called "Chailam" and Muslims observed hartal in the city as a protest against the Sultanpur firing.

A meeting was held recently followed by hartal. It was resolved at the meeting to boycott Hindus.—A. P.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

KAPURTHALA, June 4.

Two Sikh carpenters on their way back home from work were struck by lightning and killed.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF IRISH SENATE CAUSES CONCERN

Possibility Of Contentious Litigation Feared

DUBLIN, June 3.

Significant comment on the question of the abolition of the Irish Free State Senate is made in the "Irish News". The paper says opinion is inclined to crystallise itself in favour of some form of second chamber with strictly limited powers to moderate delay and the full responsibility of discussion publicly.

The paper adds there is a good deal of reluctance to face the possibility of the abolition of the Senate becoming a matter of contentious litigation in the High Court. It is felt that this might tend to shake the foundations of institutions other than the Senate.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Inspector of Agents for Central Provinces by the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Only experienced men with local influence need apply. Write stating previous experience and terms to Messrs. Martin & Co., Managing Agents, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. (8488)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced first class Electrical Engineer is open to engagement in any capacity. Please reply, stating salary offered to Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ideas are the Essence of Good Advertising. An experienced and trained Advertising Expert is prepared to dispense with rich ideas of Advertising to any appreciating big Advertising Concern. Will also suggest new modes of advertising. Kindly write to Box No. 132, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let Rooms in Raval Mansion, opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, to Vegetarian Hindus, rents from Rs. 15 to 30 according to size. (2496).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A big room by a Consulting Specialist, near Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. Lift essential. Write with particulars and rent to Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Shade for storing timber near Bhindi Bazaar and Mahomedali Road. Rent must be cheap. Write to Box No. 129, "Bombay Chronicle."

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Available immediately — Office-Premises 2300 sq. ft. overlooking Bruce Road on 1st floor, Bombay House. Very suitable for Solicitors or Commercial Firms, being close to High Court and Banks. Rent Rs. 275. Apply Mr. Mistri, on 2nd floor. (8450).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Ford 1932 Tourer, in excellent condition. Brand new tyres. Rs. 2,500. No offers. Apply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

New Sessions of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College begins from 15th June. All medical subjects taught. Complete and thorough training. Apply Secretary, Shetna Building, Princess Street Corner, Bombay. (2499)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—For "School for Electricians," Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), students of every qualifications. Course one year. Prospectus Free. Principal. (2428).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-American High Rolls for seed crushing with five rolls of 16" x 48". Mehilal Ice Factory and Oil Mills, Chandausi. (2412).

Reconditioned Machinery-Dyeing, 300 Indicated Compound Steam Engine, Boilers 160 lbs. 14 Nominal Cochran, 100 lbs. 12 Tons Weighbridge, Pumps, Electric Plants, Utencils Presses, Oil Engines, etc. cheap. Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street, Bombay. (2470)

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Kulu Cherries, 6lb. Basket Rs. 4 4 as. All charges paid. Dobi-Kutbai Estate, Kulu, Punjab.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Fuel Oil, 50 Tons, to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1934-1935 ending 31st March, 1935, so as to reach the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1934 at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 40 as earnest money without which, no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tender are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Date 30th May, 1934.
8487.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, so as to reach him on or before THURSDAY the 7th June, 1934, before 4-0 p.m. for a Motor Lorry of 1-1|2 Ton capacity, with a decent body to accommodate 12 seats excluding driver's cabin. The seats shou'd be of the same type as of the Buses run by the Electricity Company in Bombay. The seats should be cushioned both at the back and bottom, and properly lined. The motor and the body to be coloured as approved by the Municipal Engineer.

The details of the motor, spares and body to be included in the Tender

J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 26th May, 1934
8489

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK HOLDERS will be closed from the 17th day of June, 1934, to 30th day of June, 1934, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Ag. General Manager & Secretary.
1st June, 1934.
8485

Public Notices

NOTICE

We beg to advice the Public by this Notice the good news that the National Petroleum Company has been converted into the NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED. As you are already aware, this being the pioneer bulk Indian Company in the market has been working in Bombay for the last 2-1|2 years: the Calcutta Installation was recently completed while Karachi and other Installations will very shortly be erected. As a result of their entry into the market, competition has been very keen and crores of rupees have been saved to India, in spite of which fact that profits have been considerable.

Now in order to consolidate its position, to extend into Petrol and other oils and to strengthen its connections with the public and its agents, it has been decided to convert the same into a limited liability company with a capital of 50 lakhs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 250 each. Purchase of Rs. 5,000 worth shares will entitle one for Directorship and to all shareholders and particularly to qualified Directors preference will be given wherever possible for allocation of agencies, etc. We therefore request the public to purchase our shares, buy our goods and take up our agencies throughout the country as quickly as possible so helping in the good work and whoever helps this Company will help India and whoever desires to help India is duty bound called to help this Company.

Any correspondence to be carried out to the National Petroleum Company Limited at either Gulam Mahomed Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or 5 Dalhousie Square, Stephen House, Calcutta.

Yours faithfully,
For the National Petroleum Co., Ltd.,
ISHARDAS RAMCHAND & SONS,
Managing Agents.
8490

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, the only agricultural Institution in India, offers 2 years' professional courses of instruction and research to Bachelors of Agric. & of Science with Botany, and awards M.Sc. degree to successful candidates. Candidates also admitted for D.Sc. in Agric. Bot. and Plant Physiology. Excellent Lab. & Farm facilities. Session commences July 1. For Prospectus (150 pp. Re. 1/4) apply to the Head of the Institute. 8454.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 1,004 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Chhaganlal Kasturchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mussa Mahomed Adenwala:—

1,004 bags sugar, Java, Ex. s.s. "Hidleburg", C. I. F. Aden.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

SALE THIS DAY AT 10 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 895 EMPTY BARRELS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1934, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at Victoria Dock No. 12, by order of Messrs. Hasambhai Jetha and on account and at the risk of the Victor Oil Co., Ltd. of Calcutta:—

895 Empty barrels of 40|45 gallons capacity out of 1086 arrived per s.s. "Gairsoppa."

Terms:—Cash and delivery to be taken on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY. the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Sha. Chandulal Khushalchand and on account and at the risk of N. Rama Das Jhaveri (Ponappa Chetty Street, Park town Madras):—Diamond Chawkies, emerald Chawkies and mani, lasanio, ruby's tawda, and chawki, mani, etc.

The above are on view.

GANDHI & CO.

Public Notices

Government of India

3½ Per Cent. LOAN

1947-50

(SECOND ISSUE)

Issued at Rs. 98½ per cent.

Repayable at par.

Subscriptions may be paid in the form of:—

(a) Cash.

(b) Indian treasury bills.

(c) 4½ per cent Bonds, 1934, due for repayment on the 15th September, 1934.

(d) 4 per cent Loan, 1934-37, notified for repayment on the 16th August, 1934.

LISTS WILL BE OPEN FROM TUESDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, AND WILL BE CLOSED WHEN A SUM OF Rs. 32 CRORES HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED, AND IN ANY CASE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE, 1934.

Further particulars on application at the Local Head Offices and Branches of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA and any GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

The Imperial Bank of India is prepared to make advances repayable by Instalments spread over a period of 15 months to any approved applicant who wishes to subscribe to the loan. Particulars on application at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Bank.

2nd Glorious Week!

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VICEROY'S FUND TOPS Rs. 53 LAKHS

The following is the total of the donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" including the amount already announced: £54-0-0. Rs. 53,56,934-12-5

Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Madras (further contribution) Rs. 5,000; Through District Magistrate and President, Midnapore Earthquake Relief Committee (5th instalment) inclusive of following donations: Collections made by Sub-divisional Officer, Tamluk Rs. 1,947-0-3; Collections by Sub-divisional Officer, Jhargram Rs. 669-0-6; Manager, Aurora Cinema Co., Kharagpur Rs. 105; and Babu Debi Prasad, Bhakat, Colonelgola, Midnapore Rs. 100. Mayor Bombay's Fund (further contribution) Rs. 1,500; Through Collector of Tipperah (7th instalment) Rs. 692-11-6; Through Deputy Commissioner, Thaton, Burma Rs. 267-7-0; Through Collector of Kaira (further contribution) Rs. 258-4-0; Officers and Staff, Bengal Doars Railway, Domohani (3rd instalment) Rs. 254-3-0; Telipara Tea Estate, Binnaguri, Jalpaiguri Rs. 100; Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Conjeeveram Rs. 100; The above contributions including those less than Rs. 100 total Rs. 11,810-5-3.

The grand total is £1. Rs. 53,69,449-5-2 (including £53).

BRITAIN TO ... SUBSIDISE SHIPPING

Will Seek To Modernise Tramp Steamers

The British Government's plans to aid the shipping industry against foreign competition are nearing completion.

It is understood, says the London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" that the two main proposals will be State guaranties for the construction of new ships designed for this specific purpose and granting of "fighting subsidies" for the limited purpose of aiding ships on routes on which there is direct competition from subsidized foreign lines.

British Ministers are strongly opposed to granting a general subsidy for tramp shipping. Impressed by the outstanding improvements in design effected in recent years, the Ministers have decided that the offer to the tramp ship industry must take the form of assistance to modernize the British merchant fleet and reduce obsolescent tonnage.

NO BAN ON FOREIGNERS.

It has also been decided that no discrimination should be applied against foreign ships in carrying inter-Imperial trade. About 90 percent of Imperial trade is already carried in British vessels and a discriminatory action against the small balance of foreign boats, it is feared, would result in retaliation against British ships carrying foreign trade.

It is estimated that the world at present is spending dol. 150,000,000 on shipping subsidies. It is believed here that "fighting subsidies" in the limited form indicated would provide Great Britain with a new weapon for bargaining for an all-round reduction of subsidies in the same manner as her change to a protectionist policy strengthened her hand in trade negotiations.

Meanwhile, a plain indication of the Government's proposals met a mixed reception last night by Major R. J. Dunlop, president of the Chamber of Shipping. Referring to the suggestion of the Government not to grant any subsidy but to provide cheap money to induce shipowners to build new vessels, Dunlop asserted that "such a proposal is not only of no assistance to the industry but it would positively aggravate a desperate situation."

The cause of the present trouble, Dunlop declared, was too many ships and too little trade, and he maintained that it would be useless to stimulate building in an already glutted market.

SIMLA RICKSHAW PULLERS

Their Economic Plight

The "Tribune" writes:—

The results of the inquiry which the Punjab Economic Board held last year into the economic condition of the rickshaw pullers at Simla disclose that this most useful and singularly hard-worked class of labourers are not being properly treated by their employers or by the Municipal Committee. Most of the rickshaw pullers at Simla are young men below the age of 30, who migrate to the town in summer from the neighbouring districts and States. Even during the working season, these men are not continuously engaged; and have to remain idle for a considerable part of the day owing to lack of work. The daily earnings depend upon the situation of the shed to which a man is attached; and despite the fact that as a class the rickshaw coolie is frugal in his habits and spends very little on his lodging, food and clothing, the season's savings in 1933 were, in all the cases examined, less than Rs. 40. This comes to about Rs. 6 a month, which is very much below the prevailing wages for manual labour of a similar kind. The other conclusions of the Board are that, contrary to the general impression, the income from tips is not large, the conditions of work are not satisfactory and the provision for shelter and housing is particularly inadequate. It is, in the circumstances, not a matter for surprise that these half-starved and ill-used labourers are in a sorry state of health. "Medical inspection of more than a third of the men licensed shows that all are infected by body vermin, and ailments like disordered action of the heart, chronic malaria, goitre, pyorrhea and eye and skin diseases are common." It is to be hoped that the report of the inquiry will not be pigeon-holed in the archives of the Board but will lead to a substantial improvement in the hard lot of these workers. The least that the Municipal Committee should do is to build suitable lodgings for them and bring about an increase in their scanty earnings, either by increasing the fares or by reducing the number of licences. Let it not be said that a worker who toils for the highest personages in the country is made to live in a state of chronic destitution.

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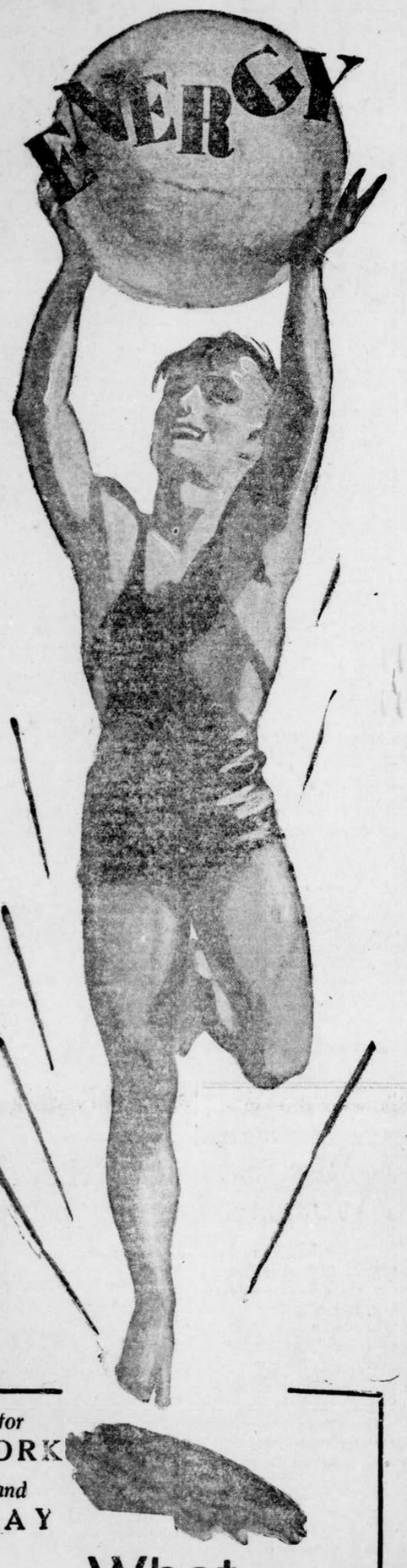

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A Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director, Central Bank.

Mrs. J. N. Duggan received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Woman Killed By Alleged Rash Driving

Coroner's Jury Recommend Prosecution Of Private Car Driver

As the result of a motor-car accident, Noorbi Dhondu, a Muslim woman aged 60, died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday night.

It appears that the deceased was returning from her work and had to cross the street at the Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim. Three motor-cars were then coming along that road in succession from the direction of Bandra.

The deceased crossed the road safely from left to right in front of the foremost motor-car, when the rear-most motor-car (No. W 1137) driven by Mr. Nozar Ardeshir Serewalla, knocked her down whilst attempting to go ahead of the other two cars.

It is alleged that Mr. Serewalla drove on, despite the accident till he was stopped and brought back by a policeman on duty. The deceased was taken in the same car to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died shortly afterwards.

At the inquest held on Monday the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to rash driving and recommended that Mr. N. A. Serewalla should be prosecuted for that offence.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA

Bus Pins Fiat Car To Wall

BANDRA, June 4.

Two Khoja women, two children and the chauffeur had a narrow escape yesterday morning.

It appears, a Fiat car belonging to Mr. Habib Karamali was coming out of a lane opposite the St. Peter's Church on to the Hill Road. A bus that was proceeding along Hill Road towards the station crashed into the radiator and dragged the Fiat car with it towards the neighbouring compound wall. The left wheel of the bus got caughtt into the right wheel of the Fiat.

Fortunately, none of the occupants of the Fiat car were injured, only the driver received a slight injury to his arm.

WATER SCARCITY AT GHATKOPAR

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, June 4.

Owing to great scarcity of water supply in Summer at Ghatkopar, the residents are experiencing great hardships. During the month of May most of the wells dry up, and the unfortunate tenants have to suffer great inconvenience in fetching water from distant wells.

In order to remove this hardship during the period bginning from the first week of May till the middle of June, the Municipality by special arrangement with the Bombay Municipal Corporation made a provision for tap water, but owing to a very small size of the pipes, the flow of water is quite inadequate.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

A public meeting under the auspices of nearly thirty Islamic Societies of Bombay is to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on June 25 at 2-30 p.m. in commemoration of the anniversary of the Birthday of the Holy Prophet of Islam.

His Holiness Pir Syed Motamiya Saheb of Mangrol will preside.

FATAL ILLNESS DEVELOPS IN JAIL

Narayen Ganesh, a Hindu, who was undergoing one month's rigorous imprisonment at the Arthur Road Prison, died on Saturday at the J J Hospital.

He was sentenced on 15th May by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay for the offence of "causing hurt."

While at the Arthur Road Prison, he contracted illness, and as it grew worse he was removed to the J J Hospital for treatment. It was found on medical examination that he was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs.

The Coroner's jury held an inquest over the body on Monday and gave a verdict of death due to tuberculous lungs.

SEA GIVES UP ITS DEAD

An inquest was held on Monday over the body of an unknown Hindu male. found washed ashore on Sunday morning at Kolliwada Sea-beach, Worli.

The body though strong in build was in a highly decomposed state. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to causes unknown.

MODUS OPERANDI OF CLEVER GANG

Get Entrance By Boring Hole In Shop Wall

Vigorous inquiries are being conducted by the Bombay Police to trace a gang of burglars, who have lately been busy in certain parts of the City.

The burglars appear to pay particular attention to such shops as are situated by the side of untenanted and vacant rooms.

After marking such shops, they start operations by entering the vacant shop at night and then effect entry into the tenanted shop by boring a big hole in the wall.

By means of this ingenious device, the gang have been able successfully to bring off two coups at Girgaon.

In both cases burglars removed cloth of considerable value.

One more case of this nature has now been reported to the police. At Suparibaug Road, a cloth shop was burgled on Sunday night and cloth worth about Rs. 1,000 was stolen. In this case, too, the burglar or burglars effected entry into the shop by boring a hole from the next shop, which was vacant.

Ajitsingh Varma, the proprietor of the shop informed the Bhoiwada Police, who arrived on the spot and carried on enquiries.

No arrests have been made in this connection.

EDUCATION IN CITIZENSHIP

A New Association Formed In England

The Association for Education in Citizenship has recently been formed, in England with Sir Henry Hadow as its president, in order to assist those who feel the necessity of consciously preparing the young people of this country to deal with the problems of citizenship in a democratic State. The association will endeavour to provide a centre for those teachers who are specially interested in those problems.

The association, which is non-political and non-denominational, also hopes to attract as members all those who feel that the very existence of democracy is threatened unless it is possible to give the voters of to-morrow clear ideals of public service and some knowledge of the complicated questions with which they will have to deal.

NEED OF BIRTH CONTROL

Mrs. Saudamini Mehta Suggests Use Of Contraceptives

Speaking at the Calcutta Rotary Club on May 29th during a discussion which followed Dr. H. Ghosh's paper on Birth Control Mrs. Saudamini Mehta said:—

No one can deny that we have to guard against too rapid an increase of population in our country. Opinions differ only as to the methods of birth control We in India have not tackled the problem of birth control upto now because there is a deeply-rooted habit amongst us of not facing facts where sex is concerned.

Dr. Ghosh has said in his paper that "Though the use of contraceptives is one of the means of birth control yet it is not the only way. Delayed marriages, celibacy, sterilization of the unfit and the defective are other methods of restricting over increase of population."

USE OF CONTRACEPTIBES ONLY METHOD

I believe that the use of the contraceptions is the only means for birth control The very fact that contraceptives have been invented in Europe where people marry at a considerable late age proves that delayed marriage is no solution for birth control. Knowing as we do human nature we can very well imagine how far celibacy can help the problem of birth control. Celibacy requires enormous self-control which you can expect from very few people. Moreover suppression of sexual emotions very often makes a man's nature irritable, jealous and peevish. It is true that good life cannot be lived without self-control but is it not better to control hostile emotions such as jealousy and hatrred rather than a generous and expansive emotion such as love.

STERILIZATION

As regards sterilization of the unfit the most advanced States of Europe and America have not been able to bring out satisfactory results Mr. Bertrand Russell writes in "Marriage and Morals" that 'Measurer of sterilization should be very definitely confined to persons who are mentally defective. I cannot favour laws which allow sterilization of epileptics habitual criminals moral, degenerates and sex perverts. The last two categories are very vague and will be determined differently in different countries." We can see from the above quotation of Russell that it is very dangerous to make laws for sterilization until science has arrived at stable conclusions which have remained unchallenged for several decades.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL PREJUDICES

Hence we come to the conclusion that no method except that of contraceptives is likely to prove useful for birth control I am aware that there is considerable opposition to the use of contraceptives at the moment in this county and that various arguments are put forwrad to discourage people from employing them.

These arguments are not held on rational grounds but are dictated by religious and moral prejudices. It is not our business to reply to arguments which have no rational basis. Much of the opposition to the use of the contraceptives is little more than are expression of feeling of hostility which people experience in regard to anything that is new. Whether it be a new morality, a new way of wearing the hair, a new saviour of mankind or a new method of getting political freedom with which it is presented man's natural and instinctive reaction is one of antagonism.

This kind of objection applies in a marked degree to the use of contraceptives which challenges people's most intimate habits. It will, however, diminish as the idea of birth control becomes familiar. The use of contraceptives has become part of the common practice of all civilized nations of the West and cannot now be eradicated. Let us hope that in near future it will also become a common practice in India.

FREE EDUCATION

The D. A. V. Free Night High School, Bhuleshwar, has been reopened on May 21 after the summer vacation. For the last seven years, this institution has been rendering good service to the public. The institution is non-communal and works daily from 8 to 10 p.m. (S.T.) except on Sundays and other Public Holidays, Particulars can be had from Mr. H. S. Kalnad Bhuleshwar Gujarati Central School premises.

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

MISS LEELA RAO IN CONSOLATION CUP FINAL

(BY SPORTSMAN).

Cricket.

The match between Australian Touring Team and Surrey produced several record-breaking scores. To start with, Sandham and Gregory created a new record for the second wicket against Australia by surpassing the previous one of 191 established by F. Hearne and M. Mead in 1886. The telegraphic reports do not give the actual figure for this partnership. We have, therefore, to be content with the incomplete announcement until we receive papers from England.

RECORD-BREAKING EFFORTS

Another record-breaking partnership came for the first wicket, Ponsford and McCabe producing 239, thereby overshadowing the previous Australian record of 205 in Britain put on by Collins and Mayne at Edinburgh against Scotland in 1921. This is the second record-breaking partnership of Ponsford and McCabe in England this season, the first one being against the M.C.C. for third wicket which produced 389 runs.

DOUBLE CENTURIES BY SANDHAM & MCCABE

Then there were two double centuries, 'Andy' Sandham, batting for 6 hours and 11 minutes knocked up 219 runs which included one six and 22 fours. After missing his double century by 8 runs against the M.C.C. the other day, McCabe, it seems, had remained in a disconsolate mood. Now he had his opportunity. During a stay of 6-7/4 hours, he hit up 240, sending the ball 29 times to the boundary.

GREGORY AND PONSFORD'S CENTURIES.

Gregory and Ponsford scored 116 and 125 respectively, the former recording in addition, a 59 (not out) in second innings. Gregory's initial figure included 16 hits to the ropes. Ponsford gave a brilliant display, hitting all round the wicket and knocking up 17 fours in the bargain. Bradman characterised his play by wonderful tennis-like smashes in a spectacular innings of 77 runs.

COMBINED TOTAL OF 1104

The combined total of the first innings score for both teams registered the huge figure of 1104 runs. Surrey batting first produced 475 runs for seven wickets and declared their innings closed. The Australians in their turn piled up the colossal figure of 629. Surrey in their second knock compiled 162 for two wickets and thus the match remained inconclusive.

BOWLERS HAD LITTLE SAY

The feature of the match was the complete mastery which the batsmen exercised over the bowlers. All the wiles which Grimmett could employ proved unavailing. O'Reilley was particularly expensive, one wicket for 104 runs was all that he could boast of. Gover of Surrey secured the best analysis, five wickets for 147 runs. Surrey fielding left much to be desired. The game might have told a different tale, had the chances offered been accepted.

KENT'S GIGANTIC TOTAL

Frolific scoring seemed to be the order of the day in England last week. Kent amassed the gigantic total of 803 runs for 4 wickets at the expense of Essex. This is the third highest recosd in county cricket, the other two being Yorkshire's 887 recorded as far back as 1896, and Surreys 811 in 1899. Ashdown treating all bowling with contempt piled up the mighty individual figure of 332 runs, missing the highest individual score in county cricket put up by Duleepsinhji against Northampton in 1930, by one run. In a faultless innings lasting for six hours and a quarter he hit the ball once over the rails and forty-five times to the boundary. And his partnership with Ames produced 245 runs. The wicket-keeper gave a grand display of scoring at a rapid rate. In a stay of 170 minutes at the wicket, he notched 202 (not out), including one six and 29 fours. Kent got their big total at the rate of 114 runs per hour. For Essex, Pope booked a century.

THREE MORE BIG TOTALS

Three other big totals were recorded in County Cricket. Lancashire, playing against Glamorgan, knocked up 514 for seven wickets, in which Tyldesley contributed a magnificent innings of 239 runs. For Glamorgan, Dyson scored 114 and carried his bat home.

Sussex registered the respectable figure of 463 for five wickets against Somerset. James Langridge contributed an unbeaten 88 to the score. Tate captured 4 wickets for 39 runs in this match.

Minor Counties put up the big total for 8 wickets against Oxford, to which the University replied with 326 for three wickets. Farrimond owned the highest individual core of 174 for the Minor Counties, while Mitchell Innes and Seamer of Oxford scored 140 and 125 (not out) respectively.

Tennis

BRITAIN'S HOPE SMASHED UP

The French Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament which has just ended, has administered several rude shocks to Britain during the progress of the Tournament. The high hopes she had built on the success of her representatives have been dashed to the ground. Fred Perry, on whom her condition is centred at the present moment, failed to rise to the occasion, De Stefany of Italy being responsible for his defeat. Although Stefany secured the first set at the expense of two game, Perry got even in the second, conceding only one game to his opponent. The third set saw the pair in a gruelling struggle, out of which the Italian emerged victorious at the call of the sixteenth game. The third set Stefay won by 6/2.

G. P. Hughes went down to Jack Crawford of Australia, the score being 4—6, 6—4, 6—2 and 6—3. Christian Boussus, the Southfall Davis Cup player of France, accounted for "Bunny" Austin, after five sets were gone through. Austin collared the initial set at the twelfth game. Boussus wrested the next two conceding only two games in each set. In the fourth set, "Bunny" made a splendid recovery and got on even turns. But he failed to retain the mastery of the situation, in the final set which he lost by 6—1. Hare, the 18-year-old Birmingham player, lost to Merlin of France in four sets, the third of which he carried off after twelve games had been called.

PERRY AND HUGHES GO DOWN

In the Men's Doubles, Perry and Hughes, the holders, had a rude shock in the third round at the hands of the Czechoslovackian pair Menzel and Hecht, who made short work of them in three straight sets (6—4, 6—4, 6—2). Austin and Hare had a titanic battle against Von Gramm and Denker of German, but they got the better of the latter pair in the end, the scores being 3—6, 12—10, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4. They admitted defeat in the quarter-finals to Jean Borotra and Jacques Bruguon, after another prolonged encounter lasting over five sets.

WHERE ENGLAND WON

The Ladies Singles was the only event in which England was able to hold their own. Miss Siriven was successful in retaining her title, although she had some tough propositions to deal with especially in the final stages, when Franlein Aussen of Germany and Miss Helen Jacobs, the No. 1 of America after Miss Helen Willis-Moody, caused her no end of trouble. Miss Scriven fully deserves her victory.

The other women representatives of Britain, Miss Betty Nuthall, Mis Kay Stammers, Miss Lyle and Miss Noel, the British Squash champion, were all eliminated before they could enter the final stages of the game.

THE FINAL RESULTS

In the Men's Singles, Baron G. Von Cramm of Germany defeated J. H. Crawford of Australia, the holder by 6—4, 7—9, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. In the final match, Crawford was leading in the fourth set at 5—4 and was within a match point. But he failed to hook the all-important point and lost the match and the Championship too.

The Men's Doubles saw Brugnon and Borotra of France stage a wonderful comeback. After a protracted tug of war in the final round in which the score went up to 11—9, 6—3, 2—6, 4—6, 9—7, they seinred the verdiit against Crawford and McGrath of Australia.

The Mixed Doubles found Borotra again in the picture with Mlle. Rosanbert as his partner. But the French pair had no difficulty in accounting for their opponents, Quist and Miss Ryan.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Mme. Mathieu, the holders of the Women's Doubles, retained their title after they had a three set affair with Hiss Helen Jacobs and Miss Sarah Palfrey of America. The final scores were 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

WHERE INDIA STOOD.

In the Men's Singles Sleem travelled as far as the Fourth round where he succumbed to Crawford. The fact that he was able to secure a love set to start with and carry the third set to the twelfth game against the great champion, speaks very highly of his ability, although he has long past his best days in tennis. The other contestants were the Prince of Cutch and A. A. Fyzee, who were thrown out of the fight in their first appearance. Sleem and Fyzee got beaten the Men's Doubles also in the firts round, their visitors being Gentien and Merlin of France.

LEELA ROW IN FINAL

After her intial defeat at the hands of Miss Andrews in a four set game in the Tournament proper, Miss Leela Row made her way up in the Consolation Cup Final where she lost to Miss Cardine Babrock of Los Angeles by 5—7, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Babcock was the runner-up in the Women's Singles of America last year and is ranked fifth in her country. So Congratulations to Leela on her splendid effort.

PATAUDI'S BRILLIANT INNINGS

Scores 133 Not Out In England v. Rest At Lords

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 4.

The match between England and the Rest which commenced at Lords on Saturday was resumed to-day. Wyatt was struck on the right thumb by a fast ball delivered by Farnes. Then after receiving attention for the injured hand, he was again hit and retired, when he had scored 47. Sutcliffe made 37 runs when Langridge had him held by Mitchell. Hammond was bowled by Farnes for five. The third wicket fell at 129, Leyland falling to a catch by Valentine off Bowes when he had contributed 13. At lunch the score stood at 157 for 3 wickets, Hendren batting 25, Pataudi batting 9. Sutcliffe stayed at the wickets for 145 minutes. Hendren-Pataudi partnership was dissolved at 183, Hendren falling to a catch by Turnbull off Langridge. (183/4).

Pataudi and Ames now became associated and steadily took the score to 300 for no further loss. Pataudi was quiet, especially after being struck over the heart by Bowes.

Resuming after tea, Pataudi and Ames carried the total to 414 for no further loss, Pataudi 133 not out, Ames 108 not out. The fifth wicket partnership has so far yielded 231 runs in 220 minutes Pataudi completed his century an hour after tea, after having batted for 220 minutes. Ames has so far batted for 190 minutes. Both batsmen have up till now reached the boundary on 10 occasions. Neither could do much against the accurate bowling of Langridge. Ames drove very little, runs coming chiefly from legstrokes and cuts. Pataudi gave a sound display, but was careful to take no risks.

SCORES:—

ENGLAND (First Innings.)

	Goals
Sutcliffe c. Mitchell b. Langridge	37
Hammond b. Farnes	5
Hendren c. Turnbull b. Langridge	38
Wyatt retired hurt	47
Pataudi (not out)	133
Leyland c. Valentine b. Bowes	13
Ames (not out)	108
Extras	33
Total (for 4 wkts.)	414

LT. COMPER DROPS S. O. S. FROM AIR

"Keep Ambulance Ready, I Am Going To Crash"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 4

"Get ambulance ready I am going to crash", read a note dropped from the 'plane at Hesten aerodrome piloted by Flight Lieut. Comper.

The letter was indicated in a quiet corner out of the sight of spectators. Ambulance rushed there and, airman descended skilfully unhurt.

He explained that when in air, he noticed the under carriage adrift and thought it was impossible to avoid a crash when landed.

NO SPEED LIMIT IN PARIS

Traffic Lights System To Be Adopted

In France the Permanent Traffic Committee has come to the conclusion that a speed limit in Paris would be undesirable as it would result in traffic blocks.

For some time past this committee has been considering what steps should be taken to deal with the traffic problem in Paris where it is even more acute than it is in London, for there the streets cannot easily be widened and the number of cars on the roads steadily increases. Last year 148,941 new private cars were registed in France.

Although Paris will continue to be free from a speed limit, "inopportune" speeding will, it is announced, be a punishable offence. Various other measures are being taken to improve the situation. The English system of red, amber and green traffic lights is to be installed at important junctions and cross-roads and will replace the present electric bell which gives the "stop" and "go" signals. The number of one-way streets is to be increased.

A suggestion that motorists about to pass another car should be allowed to make use of illuminated signals was turned down on the grounds that such a signal might be confused with a stop signal worked by the brakes. Doctors attending urgent cases are to be given right of way. They will be authorised to attach the badge of the Medical Automobile Association to their windscreen.—"The Motor."

AUSTRALIANS MEET LANCASHIRE

Tyldesly Knocks Up 107 For Home Team Out Of 285

FLEETWOOD SMITH CAPTURES 5 WICKETS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MANCHESTER, June 4.

The match between Australians and Lancashire, which commenced on Saturday, was resumed today in fine weather. Wicket was perfect. Barnett and Ebeling added 34 runs to-day to the last day's total when the 9th wicket fell, Ebeling being bowled middle-stump by Booth (365|9). Fleetwood-Smith was run out for 1.

Australians' innings terminated at 367, Barnett carrying his bat with 61 runs to his credit. He was batting for 110 minutes. Hard driving was the chief feature of his innings, which included 5 fours.

LANCASHIRE'S INNINGS.

Lancashire took their first knock and had made 72 for no loss of wicket at lunch-time, Watson batting 43, Hopwood batting 27. Both batsmen were enterprising and the fieldsmen were on their tiptoes.

The first wicket fell at 80, Watson being clean-bowled by Fleetwood-Smith. Watson's 47 occupied him 95 minutes and included five fours.

The same bowler had Hopwood held by Chipperfield in slips seven runs later.

Fleetwood-Smith captured the neyt three wickets also, while Grimmett accounted for the 6th. 150 was hoisted after 145 minutes play. Hawkwood was caught by Grimmett at cover, off Fleetwood Smith. At tea-interval the score was 200 for 6 wickets.

Tyldesley was stumped by Barnett off Chipperfield after making 107 runs. He played masterly cricket, his chief hits being one five, and eleven fours. He was at the crease in all for 165 minutes.

Baxter was absent having been hurt.

Lancashire first innings concluded for 285 runs, Booth remaining not-out with six.

The following are the scores:—

AUSTRALIANS—1ST INNINGS.	
Barnett (not out)	61
Ebeling b Booth	37
Fleetwood-Smith (run out)	1
Extras	23
Total	367

Baxter was unable to resume to-day.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Baxter 18|3|38|3; Booth 30|3|101|3; Cibbles 32-8-80-2; Hopwood 10-0-38-0; Watson 16|2|51|1; Iddon 17|5|36|0.

LANCASHIRE—1ST INNINGS.	
Watson b Fleetwood-Smith	47
Hopwood c Chipperfield, b Fleetwood-Smith	33
Tyldesley st. Barnett, b Chipperfield	107
Iddon c Barnett, b Fleetwood-Smith	25
Hawkwood c Grimmett, b Fleetwood-Smith	6
Washbrook l.b.w., b Fleetwood-Smith	0
Farrimond l.b.w., b Grimmett	7
Eckersley b Ebeling	22
Booth (not out)	6
Sibbles c McCabe, b Chipperfield	15
Baxter (absent)	0
Extras	17
Total	285

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Ebeling 16|4|35|1; McCabe 5|0|18|0; Grimmett 34-1-57-1; Fleetwood-Smith 38|9|107|5; Chipperfield 14.5|1|51|2.

FALL OF WICKETS:— 232|7; 268|8.

Australians in their second innings had made 26 for the loss of one wicket at the close of play.

Woodfull was unbeaten with 10 at the close to-day. McCabe was clean bowled by Booth who uprooted his offstump. (16/1).

Woodfull (not out)	10
McCabe b. Booth	15
Brown (not out)	0
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wkt.)	26

Von Cramm Wins French Singles Title

Miss Scriven Retains Women's Championship

PARIS, June 2.

In final of the Tennis Championships Von Cramm beat Crawford 6—,4, 7—9, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Cramm staged a wonderful come-back after the rest. Crawford who was 5—4, and match-point in the fourth set, sent up a lob which should have won the set but Cramm with his wonderful jump and smash appeared to discourage Crawford who subsequently made numerous errors.

Miss Scriven beat Miss Jacobs 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

In the semi-final of the Women's Doubles Madame Mathieu and Miss Ryan beat Mlle Henrotin and Miss Andrus 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

CONSOLATION CUP.

In the French Lawn Tennis consolation cup final, Miss Caroline Babcock (America) beat Miss Leela Rowe 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

BOROTRA AND BRUGNON WIN.

In the final of the French hard court championship, Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Madame Mathieu retained the women's doubles titles, beating Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Sarah Palafrey 3—6; 6—4; 6—2.

In the final of the men's doubles, Borotra and Brugnon beat Crawford and McGrath 11—9; 6—3; 2—6; 4—6; 9—7.

Borotra and Mlle Rosambert beat Quist and Miss Ryan 6—2; 6—4.—Reuter.

GLOBE-TROTTER'S BIG VENTURE

Proposes To Do 52,000 Miles In 4 Years

KARACHI, June 4.

After covering 8,000 miles through Bengal, Bihar and Orissa U. P., Delhi, Punjab, Frontier Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Ahmedabal, Rajkot and Kathiawar Sayed T. M. Kasim, a 19 year old Muslim reached Karachi.

Kasim claims the first Muslim to undertake such an adventure. He started again from Karachi to travel beyond the borders of India to foreign lands.

"I intend", said Kasim to a representative of the United Press, "to proceed to London travelling through Quetta, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Persia Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Roumania and Central Europe." "I have been courteously treated by people up till now, and hope to receive the same encouragement throughout my tour."

His journey will take him 52,000 miles and 4 years.—(United Press).

FIRST CLASS CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, June 5.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Essex versus Surrey:—

Essex won by an innings and 192 runs.

Surrey 115 and 263 (Gregory 67, Holmes 112).

Essex 570 for 8 declared (O'Connor 248,. Eastman 85.)

Hampshire versus Middlesex:—

Hampshire won by 8 wickets.

Middlesex 147 and 154 (Hulme 62, Enthoven 58, Herman 6 for 38).

Hampshire 240 (Mead 76 (not out), J. Smith 8 for 102) and 62 for 2.—Reuter's Special.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Bombay Gymkhana Beat Y. M. C. A. By One Goal To Nil

The prospective combatants in the final match of the Gossage Charity Cup Tournament met on Monday evening at the Cooperage to try conclusions in their Harwood League engagement. The Bombay Gymkhana won the match by a solitary goal. The result gives a fair indication of the run of play. But the Gymkhana forwards showed greater shooting power than their opponents which placed them in the winner's position in the end.

BLANK AT INTERVAL.

The Y. M. C. A. opened the attack, but were soon driven back into their own territory. Fisher initiated several raids which met with a rebuff from the Young Men's defence, Veevers being particularly prominent in spoiling the Gymkhana manoeuvres. Marshall beneath the bar was equally safe. Victor Thompson on his part planned many a dangerous move but they came to nothing because of the poor shooting of the Young Men's forwards. Butcher, the Gymkhana left back, was also a great stumbling block in their way. When the interval was called the score-board was blank.

ONLY GOAL OF THE DAY.

The second moiety saw the ball tossing from one end to the other. Fisher and Summerheys had a few good shots at the Y.-M. C. A. goal which Marshall saved with considerable difficulty. Midway through this period the efforts of the Gymkhana forwards paid one of Oastler's shots struck the upright and ran to the opposite corner of the net. Both sides thereafter tried hard to score and many shots were seen flying into the goals on either side, giving the goalkeepers a hot time of it. No further score was however recorded and the game ended with the Y. M. C. A. losing by the only goal of the day.

THE RESULT.

Y.M.C.A.	Nil.
Bombay Gymkhana	1 goal

THE TEAMS.

Y.M.C.A.—Marshall, Veevers and Almeida, Crawley, V. Thompson and S. Thompson, Robertson, Combine, Blake, McCarthy and Thomas.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Vissco, De Man and Butcher; Elliott, Heys and Cockerill, Anderson Oastler, Fisher, Arnott and Summerheys.

Referee:—Mr. Robinson.

PARSI LAD WINS FLY-WEIGHT TITLE

Bedford Capture Public Schools Boxing Tourney

LAHORE, June 1.

Information has been received that in the thirteenth annual Public Schools Boxing Tournament held between Eton, Dulwich, Haileybury and Bedford, in the Fly-Weight Competition, M. Rustomji, Bedford, the elder son of Mr. Rustomji, Barrister-at-Law of Lahore, defeated the Hon'ble St. Claire-Erskine, Eton, in the semi-finals and B Donner, Haileybury, in the finals.

Another Indian Student, C T Talaryakhan, Dulwich, was however, defeated by H Gunn, Eton, in the semi-finals of the Feather-Weights. The Boxing Tournment ended in a victory for Bedford School, whilst Eton College won both the foils and the sabres sections of the fencing.—A.P.

TELEGRAPH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Miss T. Passanah And Mr. Leach Prove Victorious

The Telegraph Recreation Club held a 'Tin and Bottle' Tennis Tournament on Saturday before a large gathering which included Mr. Greene (Chief Superintendent C. T. Office, and Mrs. Greene, Mr. Dolley (Superintendent) and Mrs. Dolley, Mr. Grabal (S. D. O. Telephones) and Mrs. Grabal. As this was the last of the Tennis Tournaments of the season, competition was very keen. The tournament was played according to the knock out system, the winners having to prove their mettle in the best of seven games.

The standard of tennis was quite high and Miss Tessie Passanah and Mr. Leach were deserving winners. Mr. Leach who was deadly the net received great support from Miss Passanah on the base line and the combination proved too good for Mr. D. Spencer and Mr. A. Nelson. Tea was served to the spectators during the afternoon. At the conclusion of the tournament Mrs. Greene distributed the prizes to the winners. The function terminated with a social at the Telegraph Recreation Club Hall which lasted till mid-night.

WINNERS.—Miss T. Passanah and Mr. Leach.

RUNNERS UP.—Mr. D. Spencer and Mr. A. Nelson.

ENGLAND'S NEW TEST SKIPPER

LONDON, June 4.

Wyatt has been invited to captain England in the first test. Reuter

CHAUDRI BUGGA RELEASED SUDDENLY

A Punjab Martial Law Prisoner

AMRITSAR, June 1

Chaudhri Bugga who was sentenced to capital punishment by the Martial Law Tribunal of 1919 and afterwards his sentence was commuted, to transportation for life was suddenly released in the morning to-day from the Jullundur Jail. The release was so sudden that the prisoner did not know of it even last evening. His relations saw him yesterday in the Jail at Jullundur and to-day they were astonished to see him come in a motor car at about 3-45 p.m. The news of his arrival in the city spread like wild fire and there began a great concourse of people in the locality. The people continued coming in large numbers to have 'Darshan' of the Chaudhri. The Chaudhri returned after 15 years and two months. It is reported that a notice restricting his movements in the city has been served on him.—"Tribune."

Coppery London

Can you imagine a city of green roofs? This it might be, if a vogue for copper roofs—several examples of which, are to be seen on London's most distinguished buildings—were widely adopted. The outshining example is the massive dome of the British Museum, only two feet less in diameter than the Pantheonat Rome, now daily assuming a greener and more attractive hue. The advantage of copper is that it turns green with age without sacrificing its durability.

The Tower of London, the new Admiralty building off Whitehall, the Royal Automobile Clum, the Chapel Royal in St. Jame's Palace, the Ritz Hotel, the Royal Mint, and the celebrated Long Room at the Custom House, all boast copper roofs. That of the Chapel Royal was laid as long ago as 1540.

Now that the atmosphere of London is purer than it has been for fifty years, and there is less likelihood of sooty deposits discolouring its buildings, copper has a unique opportunity to add to the beauty of the metropolis.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu:—Vaishak Vad 8, 1990.
Muslim:—Safar 22, 1353.
Parsi:—Deh 2, 1303.
Sunrise:—6h. 1m.
Sunset:—7h. 14m.
High Water:—6-00, 18-18
Low Water:—0.04, 11-51

WEDNESDAY, June 6

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m

SATURDAY, June 9.

S.S. "Mongolia" with Homeward mails sails at p.m

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

" 3 Arts Circle, will meet at Regal Cinema to-morrow (Wednesday) 6-15 p.m. Apply resertion, Atiya Begum."

COMMANDMENTS OF DAYANAND.

Pt. Dwinjendranathji Shastri Sidhanta-Shiromani, will deliver a series of lectures on "Ten commandments of Maharishi Dayanand". The first lecture will be delivered in Kalbadevi Aryasamaj Mandir to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo left Aden at 10 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

The "Chitral" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

NATION WITHOUT PANTS

Irishmen, However, Don't Take Kindly To Kilts

A new league to foster a nation without pants has been launched in the Free State with a distinguished send-off, but is finding the average Irishman loath to discard his trousers for fear of arousing popular ridicule.

The league, calling itself the "Irish Costume Association," or, the Gaelic, "Cumann Cultach Gaedhealach," has adopted a slogan "Ireland a kilted nation." It seeks to persuade the men of the nation to doff their orthodox trousers in favour of kilts and sporrans, similar to those worn in Scotland.

Among its most ardent supporters are three women who have been prominent in the Gaelic revival.

Despite the recent resurgence nationalism in the Free State has given to everything Gaelic, Irishmen appear unwilling to adopt the kilt. As far as can be learned, the only wearers of the garment in recent years have been Lord Ashbourne, Irish language promoter, and Douglas Finlay, junior member of the Irish Bar. Both these pioneers excite considerable notice in their passage through Dublin's streets.

Some of the bravest and the best in the Free State, however, have decided that now is the time to ignore the snickers of the passers-by. The president of the Gaelic League says he thinks ridicule must be fought. Opposition of the British killed the wearing of the kilt when it was revived in 1918, but there is no British opposition now, he says.

A start in the campaign will be made among the young, Boy Scouts and students in schools and colleges. President Eamonn de Valera is said to be sympathetic to the idea.

A member of the independents in the Senate was asked to express an opinion on the campaign. He said he expected, "we shall soon be asked to return to living in round towers like our ancestors."

The "United Press" understands that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will not be leaving Ceylon for India till the middle of June. He has extended his stay due to the many unexpected invitations from different parts of the Island which he has received since his arrival in the Island.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Most Dangerous Game" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Reunion in Vienna". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Sitting Pretty" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Sorrell and Son" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gunsundari" time as usual.

MINERVA—"Bengali Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Eskimo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Get that Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bird of Paradise" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m

SUPER-TALKIE—"Bag-e-Meeser" Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"The Mad Genius" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market; Available opening rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club (if any).

5-30 p.m. A relay from the Capitol Cinema. 7 p.m. Talk "Sporting Topics" by Tony Manor. 7-30 p.m. Dance music. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Topics of To-day by Charles Harmer. 9 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. B. B. C. Orchestra.
7-40 p.m. The Ancient Mariner
8 p.m. Light classical concert by the Wynn Reeves String Quartet.
8-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra
9-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
9-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
10 p.m. Wireless Military Band.

Silicosis And The Right To Compensation.

The International Labour Conference now meeting in Geneva will consider enlarging the list of occupatoinal diseases for which compensation must be paid. It is proposed to place silicosis and certain other diseases on the list.

Such an addition would extend to new groups of workers the benefit of the International Convention adopted in 1925 and already ratified by 22 countries. This provides that persons disabled by certain occupational diseases (or the widows and orphans in fatal cases) shall receive pensions corresponding more or less to those guranteed by the existing legislation on workmen's compensation for accidents. In 1925 the following diseases were specified: lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, and anthrax. The International Labour Office now proposes to add the following: silicosis—a disease which especially afflicts miners, stone-workers, metal workers, etc.; poisoning from phosphorus, arsenic, benzene and their compounds, hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series, etc; pathological manifestations due to radium, other radio substances, and X-rays; and epitheliomatous cancer of the skin (caused by handling tar, pitch, mineral oils, etc.).

The question of silicosis in particular directly concerns a number of non-European countries. In 1930 an important Silicosis Conference was held at Johannesburg, under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation and with the financial aid of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. The Johannesburg resolutions were communicated to the Governments, and new studies were launched by the Office; the present Conference will treat merely one aspect of this problem.

EDUCATORS PRAISE OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Teachers Stress Aid Of Films, Radio, Church And Museums

More than 150 elementary school teachers from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Maryland attended a conference of elementary school workers at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Discussion at the conference, which was divided into seventeen separate panel groups, centred on "the possibilities of co-operation among educational agencies serving the elementary school children of the nation." Professor J. R. McGaughy of Teachers College presided.

Chairman of the panel groups included Professors Jean Betzner, John L. Childs, Gerald S. Graig, Frank W. Cyr, N. L. Engelhardt, Roma Gans, Patty S. Hill, Milo B. Hillegas, L. Thomas Hopkins, J. R. McGaughy, Lois C. Mossman, E. C. Osborne, Mary M. Reed, Edward Reisner, Agnes Snyder and Florence Stratemeyer, all of Teachers College.

"Educators recognize the fact that the schools are only one of the many educational agencies," Mr. McGaughy declared. "The church, the home, the street, moving pictures, radio, libraries, museums and all kinds of recreation and settlement work also play a very important part in the total education of the child.

"It is highly important that all these agencies work together to make sure that each child has a well-rounded programme of education. Unless they do so we find them competing, wasting money and energy on the one hand, and on the other hand important areas of the child's development may be neglected entirely by all of them.

"I believe that schools should co-operate with all other agencies for the total planning of education. We should have a system of real social planning. There are important things that other agencies can do better than schools can."

Canada's Prophetess

There are some extraordinary jobs in the world, but none queerer to be the greatest prophetess er than that of Cora Hind, claimalive. The fortunes of vast industries are affected by her forecasts. She is a Canadian, was an orphan at five, and the first woman to work a typewriter west of the Great Lakes. In time she became a writer on agriculture.

In 1904 an American expert published a statement that Canada's wheat crop would amount to 35,000,000 bushels. But Cora Hind differed and set out with a note-book to make her own estimate. Her calculation was 54,000,000 bushels, and when the crop was garnered her estimate was found correct.

Every year she goes into the prairies: travels by train, car, horse, and on foot and returns with her estimate of Canada's wheat yield. Her forecast is always correct to within one per cent, and is eagerly awaited by Government experts, grain traders, transport companies, insurance houses, banks, and manufacturers. She has been offered many tempting posts, but even now, at the age of seventy, prefers to remain independent.

BLADES TO LAST 30 YEARS

Prof. Julian Huxley On Marvels Of Metallurgy

"The science of metallurgy can now make a safety-razor blade to last, not a week or a month, but twenty or thirty years."

Prof. Julian Huxley cited this among other recent scientific discoveries when he spoke as the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Colston Research Society, Bristol. As a result of research, he added:

The catch of herrings and other fish in the North Sea could be greatly increased:

Medical science could at least double the general level of health of the whole population.

Yet none of these things was done, saiid Prof. Huxley—because it did not pay anybody to do it. The discovery of hiw to grow wheat hundreds of miles nearer the North Pole had resulted in a movement in every wheat-growing country to restrict the acreage of wheat.

WOULD MEAN BANKRUPTCY

No one would take up the safety-razor blade—because the manufacturers would all go bankrupt. An increase in the catch of fish was the last thing wanted by trawler-owners, who were giving away herrings to be made into manure, or were dumping them into the sea.

"The main answer to these contradictions," he went on, "is an economic one. Our civilization is based primarily on the profit motive and that necessitates keeping up prices to a certain level. Our research is concentrated from the end of the producer who must naturally get a profit. Therefore it is nobody's business in particular to apply scientific discoveries where no profit is to be made out of them."

KING OF IRAQ CRITICISED

British Journal Says "He Forgets Old School Tie"

The "Sunday Express" writes:

"King Ghazi of Iraq, who was educated at Harrow, has given the concesison for the Kut barrage—a £1,000,000 order—to a French firm.

The late King Feisul promised that British interests would be considered first.

The young king is building a stadium at Bagdad to initiate his subjects into the games he learnt to play on Middlesex meadows.

It has not yet been decided who will get the concession for that, but the "Sunday Express" has authority for saying that the order for the second dam to be built higher up the river will not be given to a British firm.

The Iraquis are going to build it themselves with the aid of Indian Muslim engineers.

But the dams and the stadium will continue to rely for protection on the Roal Air Force.

NO FOREIGN PLANES OVER TURKEY

Official Decree Sanctions Firing On Fliers Without Permits

It was learned in London in mail week that Mustapha Kemal will sanction a government decree forbidding any foreigner from flying over any part of Turkish territory without a Turkish War Office permit. In the future a foreigner who flies over Turkey without such a permit or who doesn't follow the officially prescribed route will be fired upon, and if brought down alive will be tried for his life as a spy.

Foreigners owning airplanes in Turkey must employ Turkish pilots registered at the War Office.

The decree is a result of certain mysterious foreign planes having constantly flown over forbidden military zones recently. The Turkish decree declares that there is "no such thing as freedom of the air."

Bombay Governor Greets The King

The following telegrams have been exchanged:—

From His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Majesty the King Emperor: "On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's birthday I beg respectfully to tender to Your Majesty the loyal and devoted congratulations of the Government and peoples of the Bombay Presidency."

His Majesty replied: "I sincerely thank the Government and peoples of the Bombay Presidency for the loyal message on the occasion of my birthday which I much appreciate."

IN NAINITAL

NAINITAL, June 4.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces took the salute at the ceremonial parade in honour of His Majesty held this morning on Nainital Flats After the Royal salute and three cheers to His Majesty the parade marched past. His Excellency taking salute. Despite inclement weather a large gathering of officials and non-officials witnessed the parade.—A. P.

KING BRAVES COLD WIND AND RAIN

LONDON, June 4.

The King braved the cold easterly wind, drizzle and rain to attend the trooping colour parade in London in celebration of his 69th birthday. His Majesty was greeted by thunderous cheers and attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Duke of Gloucester rode easily around the long lines inspecting troops and took the royal salute of 1800 officers and men, while the guards of the Massed Bands boomed the National Anthem. —Reuter's Special.

LENIN'S WIDOW CRITICISED

"Pravda" Blames Her For Belittling Stalin

"Pravda", the official paper of the Communist party, sharply criticises Lenin's widow, Nadiezhda Constantinovna Krupskaya, for failing to emphasise sufficiently the close relation between Lenin and Stalin in the three volume biography of her husband she has just completed, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

With all the bitterness of a family quarrel, it indicts her (most damningly in Bolshevik eyes) for neglecting to stress the real differences between the ideologies of Lenin and Trotsky and so "orientating our youth the wrong way."

It also asserts that she is factually incorrect in matters of the history of the party. It takes heated exception to the implication that Stalin was virtually unknown before the Revolution and was merely thrust to the front by later circumstances. "Stalin's activities were well known to Bolsheviks here," it remarks, in pointed allusion to the Lenins' absence from Russia for long before the Revolution.

That Krupskaya has painted a warm and colourful picture is admitted.

Reports from the district received in the Provincial Congress Commtitee Office show that the enrolment of members is going on briskly and in pursuance of the Provincial Secretary's circular a meeting of the various district Congress committees will be held during the first week of June to give effect to the Patna decisions.

Gurdaspur, June 3—For reasons unknown, Mehta Shem Lal, Municipal Commissioner, Nurpur District Kangra has been ordered to deposit his double-barrelled gun with the police.—United Press.

Moderates For Joint Strike Committee

Meeting Of Workers Votes Against Their Inclusion

The controversy over the question of admitting members of the Bombay Textile Labour Union into the Joint Stock Committee, was finally decided at a meeting of the Strikers held at Kurla,—as meetings in the City are banned by the Commissioner of Police,—when two resolutions were unanimously passed.

Confidence In Committee

The first resolution expressed confidence in the Joint Strike Committee and approved the resolution passed by the Committee on May 31.

The second resolution condemned the activities of Messrs. Alwe and Khandalker and recommended their expulsion from the Committee.

There was tense excitement in the Mill-area, when over 2,000 workers attended the meeting, convened by the Joint Strike Committee, which was held at Chunbhatti, Kurla, on Monday evening.

The meeting was convened to obtain a vote of confidence in the Joint Strike Committee, as a section of the Committee had challenged the validity of a resolution passed on May 31, rejecting the proposal to admit members of the Bombay Textile Labour Union on the Committee.

CONFIDENCE IN JT. STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bhayyaji Kulkarni addressed the meeting and explained to the workers the reasons why the Committee had rejected the proposal to admit Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale on the Committee. A resolution was then proposed to confirm the action of the Joint Strike Committee and to express the strikers' complete confidence in the Joint Strike Committee. Several members then addressed the meeting.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed.

The meeting then passed a second resolution asking for the expulsion from the Committee of Messrs. Alwe and Khandalker.

The situation in the Mill-area was quiet on Monday night.

ATTENDANCE IN SWADESHI MILL

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, June 4

The record of attendance in the Swadeshi Mill, when it closed this evening, was 5,82. The management had asked 71 operatives to return home in the morning as no wark could be given to them. Several workers left the mill in the afternoon.

WAGE DISPUTE IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 4.

Operatives of the weaving department of Bharatlaxmi cotton mills have again gone on strike since yesterday alleging that they receive low wages in comparison with other mills. Operatives of this mill had gone on strike about a fortnight ago for some reason but the mill employed new men.—A. P.

THIS CIVIC APATHY MUST GO

Federation Of Bombay Commercial Associations Appeals To Merchants To Safeguard Their Interest In Corporation

The Federation of the Bombay Commercial Associations has issued the following statement, calling upon the members of commercial community in the city, to their names duly registered as voters in the Municipal Corporation, in view of the coming elections:—

"The preliminary roll of municipal voters for the Municipal Elections which are to be held in January 1935, is being prepared by the Bombay Municipality. Experience has taught us that due to apathy of the merchant-classes towards municipal elections, their representation on the municipal administration has been very meagre, even though they constitute the main stay for advancing the well-being of the city. Consequently the municipal administration has remained very indifferent to our needs as citizens in general and to those concerning us as merchants in particular. Not only that, but in order to cope with its ever increasing financial embarrassments, the municipality has done great harm to trade and commerce by levying additional duties upon them, instead of resorting to retrenchment and economy in its unnecessary and bloated expenditure. This policy of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been largely responsible for the diversion of the trade of this city to other ports. The attitude of this municipality with regard to the abolition of Town Duty on Indian Cotton and the imposition of Terminal Tax furnishes us with instances of measures of retrograde nature.

SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS

It is, therefore, our earnest hope that in order to safeguard our interests, increase our civic amenities and stengthen our representation in the municipality, our brethern of the mercantile community will bestir themselves in time and pay due attention to this question. In order to achieve this object, it is essential that the citizens of Bombay should vote for those representatives who will zealously guard the rights of this city and of the commercial community in the municipal administration.

SUGGESTIONS

We, therefore, strongly recommend to the members of the affiliated member-bodies and to those of other mercantile associations to enlist their names and those of their staff in the preliminary roll, if they have not done so till now, bearing in mind the following suggestions

(1) All tenants, sub-tenants owners and companies, paying Rs. 10 and above per mensem are entitled to vote.

(2) Applications for enrolement of names should be forwarded to the Bombay Municipal Commissioner along with the rent bill for the month of April 1934 before 10th June at the election department located in the Improvement Trust Building in Fort.

(3) The applications should mention in full the name and address including ward, of the applicant, and should be duly signed.

MADE FORTUNE IN SIX YEARS

Ex-Cambridge Student Becomes Business Magnate

A former Cambridge undergraduate floated, twelve months ago a company with a capital of only £1,000.

To-day he has built up its assets to nearly £1,500,000.

And he controls other companies whose value in the market is nearly £6,000,000

This enterprising young man is Mr Norbert Erleigh, the thirty-year-old chairman of Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., one of the most important companies in the South African goldfields.

It is only six years since he was a student at Caius College, Cambridge.

He then looked at the expanding industrial potentialities of South Africa and saw that they had reached a critical phase. He compared them with those of America eighty years ago.

WENT TO AFRICA.

He believed that it was another age of the youthful Rockefellers and the Carnegies.

So, Mr. Erleigh left the univtrsity and went to South Africa.

Shortly after Britain left the gold standard he formed the Anglo-Transvaal Exploration Company with other South African business men to tender for a Government lease of land on the Witwatersrand between two important gold mines.

He was given the lease. Almost immediately afterwards South Africa left the gold standard. The price of gold rose from four guineas an ounce to just over £5.

Those 2,000 acres of land, grazing ground for cattle since it had been left derelict in the war, laid the foundations of fortune for Mr Erleigh.

He formed a new company from the first—the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated. Then came a third, with a capital of £1,500,000, the Rand Leases, which now owns about 2,000 main reef claims.

The boom in gold mining has meant that large orders for machinery have been placed in Britain recently by the Rand Leases

One order for £250,000 worth of machinery has just been placed largely with Metropolitan Vickers. More are to follow.

PROGRESSIVE HIGH SCHOOL

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1934

GOVT. AND CONGRESS

It is about a fortnight ago that the All-India Congress Committee met at Patna. It took a decision, which conforms literally to the very definite and specific statement made in the Assembly on behalf of the Government of India by their Home Member, Sir Harry Haig. And yet Government have done nothing. On the contrary, we hear rumours and tendencious suggestions to the effect that certain Provincial Governments are opposed to the response promised by Sir Harry Haig. If the rumours are true and if the Government of India do propose to yield to these Governments then nothing will provide a clearer instance of direct breach of a very plain undertaking. If it is true, as is reported, that the Government of Bombay contend that the conditions laid down by Sir Haig have not been fulfilled by the A.I.C.C. decision, it is evident that they are reading into the Home Member's statement more than he wanted to say. He said: "Government propose to raise no obstacle to a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or, if the Congress leaders so prefer, of the Indian National Congress for the purpose of ratifying the statement of policy recently made by Mr. Gandhi and calling off Civil Disobedience." The statement is as clear as any statement could be; and so is the Patna resolution of the A.I.C.C. The Home Member wanted a ratification of Gandhiji's statement and the calling off of Civil Disobedience. This is exactly what the A.I.C.C. has done.

Where Is Good Will?

Government's "non-possumus" attitude provides also an illuminating commentary on the latest speech of Sir Samuel Hoare. It completely exposes the unreality of the Secretary of State's plea for goodwill. Sir Samuel Hoare knows very well that Indian public opinion stands by the Congress. He also knows very well that, do whatever he may, India's goodwill cannot be won except through the Congress. But while he has been eloquently talking goodwill platitudes he has literally done nothing to respond to the Patna decision, although it was his duty, more even than that of the Government of India, to do so. Does this not show how much exactly Sir Samuel means by his verbal references to the necessity of goodwill?

Little Minds

According to the Associated Press, the Government of India will, at last, announce their policy with regard to the Congress on Thursday and that speculation in political circles in Simla points towards the formulation of a policy on the lines of avoiding friction but keeping in view the fact that the Congress, as a political party, remains hostile to the present Government using whatever weapons it thinks fit for achieving its object. The excuse for such a view is stated to be that the Congress has adopted a double-edged policy, and that, therefore, Government's policy "vis-a-vis" the Congress must undergo a similar change. A more unstatesmanlike and small-minded policy could hardly be imagined. The objective of the Congress is known to the whole world. It is complete independence, that is, the securing for India of a status of equality with England. The objective of independence does not exclude a voluntary and honourable partnership in a British Commonwealth of Free Nations, which, according to the professions of Britain's responsible spokesmen, is also the goal of British policy towards India. India will use all peaceful and legitimate means to secure that objective. But by its Patna decision it has given one more chance to Britain to prove her "bona fides" and has extended the hand of co-operation on honourable terms. To-day Britain has an excellent opportunity of grasping that hand by a genuine gesture of conciliation and statesmanship. That is the meaning of the practice of Civil Disobedience being confined to Gandhiji. He is always, as he has often said, dying for honourable co-operation. It is for the Government by an adequate response to the Patna gesture to assure themselves of such co-operation. Instead of such a response, we have the same old hostility to the country's most respected political organisation, the same old lack of vision and the same old unthinking arming of an ante-diluvian and wooden bureaucracy with powers that it has disastrously misused. Verily, it is these little minds that will make what is now known as the British Empire not worth five years' purchase.

The War Debt

The American President's message to the Congress on the question of War Debts has produced a stir in Great Britain where they are seeking even for distinctions in "moral validity" between a war debt and an ordinary commercial transaction. The idea is attractive enough, provided it finds favour with armament firms who advance loans to and otherwise finance Governments as their "ordinary commercial transactions"! Another suggestion is that "it is illogical for the United States to press her debtors for payment so long as her tariff and shipping policy makes it impossible for them to pay in goods and services for goods and services which were the original basis of the debt." Logically this argues a case for a satisfactory mutual agreement as regards tariff and shipping policy. But, then, that would be prejudicial to Empire tariff and shipping!

The fact is that although repudiation, as coolly suggested in certain quarters, has absolutely no "moral validity" there is little doubt that both on economic and moral grounds war debts should be written off otherwise they will inevitably lead to the most horrible world chaos. But there is undeniable justification in the American attitude also. There is no morally valid reason why America should forego what is due to her if the self-denial results, directly or indirectly, in the debtor Powers spending money on armaments. Surely, it is unfair to demand that America shall finance the manufacture of aeroplanes, cruisers and bombs for Britain, France and Italy.

Bihar Relief

How relief work is being done in the devastated areas of Bihar is described by Lala Dunichand of Ambala in the statement we published yesterday. It is gratifying to learn that co-operation prevails between the Government and Congress relief workers. The "White shirts of Babu Rajendra Prasad" are carrying on the noble work of providing relief to suffering humanity in an organized and commendable manner. But the funds at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee are reported to be growing meagre and still a huge amount of work has to be done. Babu Rajendra Prasad may personally visit the different provinces with a view to replenish the relief funds. And we cannot sufficiently emphasize the desirability of extending to him all possible help in his great mission of human service. The devotion with which he has served earthquake-stricken Bihar during the last five months inspite of bad health and domestic worries deserves not only admiration but material help to the noble cause for which he has been working. In this connection we are grieved to learn of the death of his elder brother, Babu Mahendra Prasad, who was himself a well-known public worker and a prominent Congressman. We offer our heartfelt condolence to Rajen Babu in his sad bereavement.

A NEW DEFINITION OF SWADESHI

Welfare Of The Greatest Number Of Human Beings

(By MAURICE FRYDMAN).

The new definition of Swadeshi will, undoubtedly, have a tremendously large influence on the economic development of this country, and it is a matter of great responsibility to draft it in such a way that it should become a constructive and not a destructive force in the future. As the new definition of Swadeshi has to help the country's industrial and economic life to develop on the right lines, we have to keep clearly in our minds, that our aim is to help the greatest number of human-beings to rise to the highest possible standards of living and culture. If we take into consideration India, her history, her peculiar social, political and religious conditions, then what are the ways and means that will give food and education to her children?

The Human Basis.

The first thing we have to deal with is, that in India nothing big can be achieved when it is a question of money. First of all because money is rarely available; secondly because India will deeply respond to moral greatness only which, however, has nothing to do with money. Whatever great can be achieved in this country, it has to be achieved without money; things that are based on capital invested will sooner or later, go to pieces. Only things created by human enthusiasm, energy and skill will last long.

The future of India's economic and social life should be based on the right exploitation of the enormous resources of human energy that lie idle. A country in which practically the entire population is partially or totally unemployed and on a soil that would be able to provide for twice the number of people, if properly exploited, possesses all the material necessary that is required for its development. What is needed is organisation and goodwill. Unfortunately both lack in this country to a very great extent. If these are created, the problem will be practically solved.

In planning the economic and industrial development of this country, we have to take care not to follow the example of the West, that has proved disastrous in Europe and America and will be still more disastrous in India.

Indian Industry, though in its infancy, has already set examples of most bitter and cruel exploitation of human-beings. "Le extremes se touchent,"—the extreme opposites go together; and there are few countries where the unity of all life is so strongly felt and the diversity of temporary interests is so violently stressed. There is no doubt that, if the development of industries in India goes on the lines of private initiative and enterprise, in the Western sense, the results will be even more disastrous than in Europe or America. India cannot afford to repeat such costly experiments that have been, even in better conditions, proved unsuccessful. She has to find a way, that, although less opportunist and more difficult in the beginning will, in the long run, prove to be better adapted to the character and conditions of this country.

The Indian Craftsman.

The golden age of Indian prosperity coincided with the splendid development of individual craftsmanship; the craftsmen worked at home with their families and their joint products have been sufficient, not only to provide for the needs of their vast motherland, but also for the voluminous export to countries less civilized at the time.

Although the crafts have dwindled down when the industrial revolution came into this world, the Indian has not lost the qualities needed for the creation of a fine craftsman class; he likes to work at home with his family; he is eager to transmit to his children all his skill; he has an acute sense of perfection and a deeply ingrained professional integrity; his artistic sense is simply marvellous and the infallibility of his taste astounding. Bring the raw materials to his doors—give him the proper tools and instructions—take away from him the care of marketing the surplus of his products—give him a fair price for his produce, he will be materially completely happy.

There is no doubt that individual craftsmanship, or as we call it now in our age of mass production, cottage industries, is the best available solution of the Indian industrial problems—a solu-

(Continued on page 7.)

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY:

Objects Of Pioneers Of Having An Indian Language As Medium Of Knowledge Not Realised

(By M. R. PARANJPE.)

The University of the Punjab which was formally inaugurated in the year 1882, but which was really initiated twelve years earlier, in the year 1870, was the fourth Indian University in the chronological order but the first among those which might be regarded as having their origin in the people's desire for a University of their own, catering for their special needs. It is generally not known that it was the outcome of a demand of the people of the Punjab for a University which, unlike the University of Calcutta, would foster oriental learning and use an Indian language as a vehicle of modern knowledge—a vernacular university as some would call it now. It arose out of a reaction against the over-anglicisation of our educational institutions under the influence of Macaulay's minute and Lord William Bentinck's well-known resolution which appeared to sound the death-knell of the indigenous system of education.

Oriental University

The story is best told in the words of Sir Charles Aitchison, who was the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in 1882, when the Bill for the University of the Punjab was introduced in the Governor-General's Council. He said:—

"The movement for a University originated in a letter of the late lamented Sir Donald McLeod, dated 10th June 1865, in which he called for suggestions for the improvement of Oriental learning and the extension of a sound vernacular literature, by transfusing into the languages of the country the knowledge, literature and science of the West. The subject was at once taken up warmly by a literary society called the Anjuman-i-Punjab, which had just been founded at Lahore, under the guidance of Dr. Leitner (the then Principal of the Government College, Lahore) to whose devotion and untiring services in connection with the University movement it is impossible to give too much prominence. A separate committee of European officers of whom I had the honour to be one, was at the same time formed at Lahore to consider the question. The suggestions for the improvement of vernacular literature were expanded by the Anjuman into a propora! for the establishment at Lahore of an Oriental University which should be a supreme, literary, examining and teaching body for Oriental literature and Western science and which should utilise and develop the existing educational elements in the country.

"Besides endeavouring to revive an interest in Oriental learning to teach as far as possible through the vernacular and to stimulate the production of original vernacular literature, one of the chief aims of the proposed University which should never be lost sight of, was the introduction of a popular and rational system of education on the principles of the Education Despatch of 1854, by giving the people a large and direct voice in the regulation of their own educational affairs.

A Misconception

This was very strongly insisted upon by Sir Donald McLeod, who desired as far as possible to promote spontaneity of action on the part of the native community, and who was opposed to their being too much guided by the opinions and advice of European gentlemen.

"The name of 'Oriental University' under which the movement was first started was in some respects an unfortunate one. It gave rise in some quarters to the belief that the movement was a reaction against high English education and an attempt to revive the controversy between Orientalists and Anglicists which had been fought out in the time of Lord William Bentinck. To this radical misconception of its objects and aims, I believe, the long-continued official discouragement and the direct opposition from a limited section of the Native community, which the movement met with, to be mainly due. So difficult indeed has it been to eradicate this misconception that only a few months ago, a number of English-speaking natives presented to me a petition against the University on the ground that its establishment would be detrimental to high English education and lower the value of English degrees.

"In truth, however, the necessity for the highest study of English has been recognised from the very first.

Essential Object

Although, therefore, there was no good reason to fear that high English education would be neglected, it was nevertheless just and right that, before consenting to comply with the wishes of the people of the Punjab and to raise the University College to the status or a University, with power to grant degrees, the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be thoroughly satisfied that examiners, at once competent and independent, could be obtained for a University at Lahore, that a sufficient amount of controlling public opinion could be brought to bear on teachers and examiners through the medium of the Senate, and that the

(Continued on page 9.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A "FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE"?

The London "Observer," under the respectable conservative direction of Mr. J. L. Garvin, is usually a well-informed paper. It is quite likely that its diplomatic correspondent's report is authentic as regards the Cabinet having discussed the question as to what degree of British support could be given to the "Franco-Russian enterprise for organising European security against Germany." But if the report is correct it is difficult to appreciate the "storm in a tea cup" unless it is assumed that one of the conditions of its abatement is the question referred to by the "Observer's" correspondent. It is, however, difficult to suppose that the British Cabinet will materially contribute to any such "Franco-Russian enterprise"—if an enterprise has, in fact, been launched upon. For, British interests do not exactly fit in with it.

BRITAIN AND NEXT WAR.

A few days before the beginning of the World War of 1914 British Ministers were confidently pooh-poohing all suggestions of a conflagration in the near future. Mr. Thomas' assurance that "there is no justification for the assumption that war is inevitable or approaching in the near future," means, therefore little. War comes inspite of the absence of inevitability or justification. And the next war, whether it comes now or in the remote future, will come as suddenly as the last. What is more important in the speech of Mr. Thomas is his reference to the intention of the Government "not to commit itself to any alliance that bound us to go to aid any country in war." If that is the intention it will please the Churchill school of splendid isolation. But what about the League Covenant and Locarno?

UNFORTUNATE QUARREL.

The quarrel among the members of the Joint Strike Committee cannot be too deeply deplored. We do not pretend to understand that the question of the inclusion of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale was of such stupendous gravity as to lead to "stormy" scenes and provide a plausible excuse for police interference. Apart from the rights and wrongs of the central cause of the controversy, which, in our opinion, is not very important, these internal squabbles would grievously injure the strikers' cause which ought ever to be the first and main concern of the leaders. Split is always harmful. In the present instance it may well prove fatal.

"ORTHODOX" HUMANITARIANISM.

The Pandits of Kumbakonam have created a stir—and incidentally achieved notoriety—by sacrificing a number of goats at a Yagna. The question whether Government should be approached to prevent such animal sacrifices is being hotly discussed in the orthodox circles and a section is contemplating picketing of such Yagnas. It is a poor commentary on the psychology of those, who are agitated at the sacrifice of a few animals but sanction the sacrifice of lakhs of human beings at the altar of narrow-mindedness and bigotry. Kindness to animals is a noble ideal but a humane treatment of the Harijans is nobler still. As to those among the "Orthodox" who would coolly shed animal blood in the name of Hinduism the less said the better.

COMMENDABLE MOVE.

The Government of U. S. A. has at last realized its duties to the Red Indian. President Roosevelt has himself advocated political liberty and local self-government for the American Indians and urged the enactment of legislation that is already pending before the Congress. The bill, if passed, will give the Red Indian communities a fairly large measure of autonomy and self-government. "It is in the main," Mr. Roosevelt says, "a measure of justice that is long overdue," and he adds: "We should, without further delay extend the rights of political liberty and local self-government and the opportunities and economic assistance that they require in order to attain a wholesome American life."

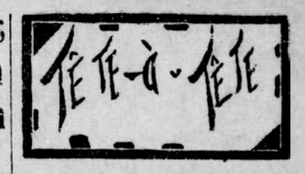
Press Views

Unjustifiable Order

The order of the Commissioner of Police "banning all meetings, processions and other demonstrations connected with the strike for another month" in the whole of the city of Bombay is clearly unjustifiable and inconsistent with the promise of the Home Member that the "ring will be left clear" for labour and capital to fight out the issue. The Police Commissioner began by prohibiting meetings, processions and other demonstrations near the mills. Then he covered the mill area. This was done in the name of law and order, though as we pointed out, the order amounted to interference in the dispute. But what is one to think of his latest order covering the entire city of Bombay? These and other measures, as we have suggested, should be forthwith challenged in courts of law. A Legal Committee should be appointed to challenge the orders of the Commissioner of Police. Not only the strikers but the citizens of Bombay whose rights are thus being taken away should feel interested in the matter. ..... The police and the authorities will be more careful as to how they proceed to do things in the name of law and order. At any rate the strike situation will be in the forefront of public questions. ..... Nonetheless let the world know that the history of the emergence of labour through suffering is being repeated in this country. The association of men, like Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale with the Strike Committee will get for the cause of the workers a more ready hearing at the bar of world opinion.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Words Of Wisdom

Sir Samuel Hoare uttered words of political widsom in his speech at Chelsea on May 31 in which he stressed the importance of Indian good-will for increasing Indo-British trade. He said that this good-will could not be secured if Britain refused to take account of India's political aspirations. He should have gone further and stated that the time had come for allowing India the fullest freedom in the management of its affairs, for abandoning the doctrine of trusteeship and for recognizing in a practical manner India's claim for equality in the Empire. If a reactionary policy is calculated to produce disastrous effects, so is a policy of distrust and excessive caution which underlies the White Paper scheme.—"The Leader."



Britain, we find, has had a million pound worth of shock, with promise of more. Lord Beaverbrooke's "Sunday Express" complains—and we sympathise—that King Ghazi of Iraq, educated at Harrow, has given the contract for the Kut Barrage (£1,000,000), to a French firm. Possibly because the King's education taught him a lesson in finance a little too well. This by the way.

Having played, moreover, "on the Middlesex meadows" he yet is reported to give the contract for building the Baghdad stadium to some non-British firm.

Now, all this is too bad. It betrays absolute lack of all sense of obligations to Harrow and Middlesex. But what can you do? He has very likely developed a too narrow national sense of obligation to the financial condition of his country and people. You never know, you see.

* * * *

"But," says the "Sunday Express" with deep and bitter sadness—and we sympathise as deeply—"the dams and stadiums will continue to rely for protection on the Royal Air Force."

Isn't it too selfish of the Iraqis? We strongly urge that they should be taught a lesson. The punishment, we suggest, is a bit cruel, no doubt; but it is necessary. Britain must withdraw her protection and the R.A.F.

* * * *

"GOVT. AND GOAT SACRIFICE"

The poor beast!

* * * *

We have read and re-read the Honours List, and we confess to deep disappointment. It doesn't thrill. No sir, it simply doesn't thrill us. The well-deserving are, of course, there. But some of the obviously better deserving are conspicuously—yes conspicuously—absent.

We won't name names. That would only be rendering the misery keener. But we sincerely sympathise with all those who spent Sunday night in wakeful expectation only to rush to bed in the morning after scanning the papers.

* * * *

Only one journalist, editor of an obscure U.P. journal, appears in the Honours List with the title of Khan Sahib, says our Simla correspondent.

We take it as an exceptional tribute to the profession.

* * * *

Beware all those whom it may concern!

Dangerous Communist literature has arrived in India. "A book of nearly a hundred pages, containing instructions from Russia for the tactics and organisation of Communists in India, has just fallen into our hands," says the "Times of India." Our contemporary, we hope, however, is doing well.

But almost simultaneously the same book has just fallen into the hands of the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" also. Which makes it doubly dangerous.

W'wh

* * * *

"Why Statistics Are A Virtue?"

Because few understand, and fewer practise them.

* * * *

The London "Times" denies moral validity to a war debt as compared to "an ordinary commercial transaction."

The commercial transaction which is concluded by one party on behalf of both sides is, of course, extraordinary and, therefore, possesses extra-moral validity.

* * * *

We learn from a statement issued by the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association that the Bihar Charity Match realised the magnificent amount of over Rs. 10,000. Thanks, of course, are due to the institutions and clubs mentioned by the report.

But there is a grave omission. The organisers—Secretary and all—have, by their splendid services especially in fighting the pugnacity of the public and the Press, proved themselves worth, at least, over Rs. 10,000. Acknowledgments are due to them, too.

* * * *

The world drought menace is rapidly growing more acute and ruinous.

Fine. It will enable world Powers to trust in Mammon and keep their powder dry.

* * * *

CORRECT—

"You name any event in history and I will tell you the date."

Right. The Battle of Plassey.

And the date, my dear chap, is June 5.

Exhibition Of Barbarism At Ellore

Learned Sanatanists Indulge In Orgy Of Butchery To Appease Goddess

Humanitarian League's Protest

The "Sentinel" in its issue of June 2 (page 8) gave an account of the terrible orgy of slaughter of 1,000 animals and fowls by Ellore Sanatanists to check Small-Pox.

The report below, sent by the Bombay Humanitarian League regarding this shocking incident is of great interest.

Shocking reports appeared in papers about the sacrifice of 600 animals at Ellore, Madras Presidency on the pretext of appealing Goddess Shitla. The occurence has created a sensation far and wide among all rational human beings and the action of the perpetrators of such heinous crimes in the name of Goddess and the attitude of the so-called sanatinists is strongly condemned. The action of the President, Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals Madras in trying to stop sacrifice is really commendable and deserves to be supported by all humanitarians. The President, Bombay Humanitarian League has also sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Madras on 28-5-34.

TEXT OF TELEGRAM

His Excellency the Governor,
MADRAS.

Bombay Humanitarian League emphatically protesting against unwarranted cruel sacrifice Ellore, appeal to your Excellency's sense of justice and humanity, praying for sympathetic consideration and orders prohibiting inhumane sacrifice quite opposed to public health and morals. Civilization demands prohibition of such cruelties. Dumb creatures expect justice under civilised British Raj.

LALLUBHAI JHAVERI,
President.

The League has further addressed a strong appeal to His Excellency clearly exposing the hypocrisy of the advocates of animal sacrifice and showing the definite moral and physical dangers of such exhibitions of barbarism and injustice. The League has appealed to His Excellency's sense of justice and humanity and prayed for prompt prohibition of the inhumane custom It has been pointed out in the appeal how the custom retards the moral and physical progress of the nation. As a danger to public health and morals it requires to be immediately prohibited in the larger interests of the masses. Just as Government thought it proper to prohibit Sati, Early marriages and many such customs that came in the way of progress and were a disgrace to humanity, the custom of animal sacrifice is also a relic of barbarity and deserves to be prohibited by law.

Their Bloodlust.

The attitude of the so-called sanatanis as reported in papers is really very strange and only brings out their blood thirstyness. The pretext of sacrifice to the Goddesses is nothing but a shield to their blackest deeds and weakness to check their palate. It is a matter of common sense to understand the impossibility of propitiating Goddess or checking diseases by such butchery and curses Goddess would never like that her weaker children should be offered to her by the stronger ones. She is the mercy incarnate and cruelties can never please or propitiate her If such offering could check diseases, hospitals and scientific methods of treatment should have ceased ere long.

Inhumane Customs.

Such inhumane customs therefore are nothing but relics of barbarity and expose blood thirstyness of the perpetrators and its supporters. The moral considerations of the matter also clearly exposes the untruth behind the custom. One can very well understand whether it is virtuous to kill or to save lives: Killing is killing. The crime is not minimised by pretexts. Killing incurs curses of the victims and it is highly immoral and the curses of the victims add to the miseries of the perpetrators and supportors of such acts.

The prompt attempt made by the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals, Madras and the protests raised by Congressmen are really creditable The Magistrate and the High Court Judge have really erred in rejecting the application relying on the Police reports.

Utter Disgrace.

It is surprising how such frauds and crimes are tolerated and ignored by the authorities in these civilised days. They are a disgrace to civilization and Humanity and sooner they are checked the better.

We hope, His Excellency the Governor of Madras will seriously consider the matter and pass orders that may uphold the prestige of British Raj known for its justice.

Grave Schism In German Clerical Circles

Evangelist Church Issues Manifesto Rejecting Bishop Mueller's Constitution

BERLIN, June 3.

The following meetings at Farmon the Free Reich Synod consisting of the representatives all the Opposition elements in the Evangelist Church, has issued a manifesto rejecting in advance the constitution which Reich Bishop Mueller is understood to be preparing. While recognising the authority of the New State, the synod stressed that it has no desire for a new church, and characterises as false the doctrine that the church can usurp state functions, and become the organ of the state.

The existence of a definite schism in the church, with Mueller and the German Christians on one side, and a body of all shades of protestant belief claiming to represent the true church on the other, can now scarcely be ignored.

Official And Social

The Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting at Simla on Saturday.

Her Excellency opened the school bazar and fete at Bishop Cotton School, Simla on Saturday.

Their Excellencies attended the races at Annandale on Saturday.

The Viceroy received His Highness the Nawab of Malerkotla on Friday.

Their Excellencies attended the finals of the Viceroy's Staff Polo Tournament at Annandale on Friday. Her Excellency presented the cups.

The following had the honour to be invited to dinner at the Viceregal Lodge on Friday: H H the C.-in-C. in India and Lady Chetwode, Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar and Lady Sircar, Sir James and Lady Fitzpatrick, Diwan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya, Mr. and Mrs. A F Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Ram Chandra, Mrs. Hardy, Major-General G. Thorpe, Major-General and Mrs. E A Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J F Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Sir Beauchamp, St. John Sir Edward Buck, Mr. C C Garbett, Brigadier and Mrs. G Edward Collins, Mr. T K Rajagopalan, Mr. and Mrs. M Butler, Mr. A Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. B M Staig, Col. P E Prince, Col. and Mrs. H F W Paterson, Mr. D Reynell, Mr. and Mrs. H R Hope, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E R C Wilson, the Revd J K Russell and Capt. J A Codrington.

The following dined at Pachmarhi Government House, Pachmarhi on Friday: Mr. and Mrs. G A D Cochrane, Mr. T M Collins, Mr. W F M Davis, Mrs. J A R Gentle, Mrs. J F Howitt, Mrs. R A Logan, the Hon. Lt-Col. R J MacNabb, Mrs. C F Parry, Mr. and Mrs. N K Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. D G Watson and Capt. and Mrs. M V Wright.

His Excellency accorded interviews to the Hon. Mr. E. Miller and Mr. W W Browning and Rao Bahadur K V Seshu Ayyangar at the Ootacamund Secretariat on Friday.

His Excellency accorded an interview to Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad at Ootacamund Government House on Saturday morning.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne left Bombay for Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

KIDNAPPED BOY RETURNS

Poses As Girl Who Has No Memory Of Past

The Takarazuka police station received an unexpected visitor recently who, in addition to the unexpectedness, sprung a surprise on the officers. From all outside indications the caller was a girl, powdered, bobbed, dressed like one, and with a tender feminine voice. But in reality "she" was a boy.

"I have run from a show troupe and my employers are after me. I am so afraid Please help me!" he pleaded.

Questioning him the police discovered that he does not even remember his real name, although he has a faint recollection that he was born in Kyoto. While playing in the street at the age of three he was kidnapped and sold to a cheap show troupe. There he was brought up under the professional name of Yoshimi Nishigori, by which he has always been known. He is now 23 years old.

BACK IN JAPAN

With a troupe of 20 odd members he has toured all over Japan and even in America, posing as girl all the while. He returned to Japan five years ago to resume gipsy life in this country Two years ago he was taken over by the Momoe Murase wanderers, from whom aside from the fact that he received no pay, he was subjected to abuse and brutality.

On the night of April 15, whole the show was in Tsu City, he, together with two other members of the troupe, Kaoru Fukusawa, 25 and Tsutomu Mashima, 21, got their overseer Ogata drunk and ran away from the show. Coming by way of Nara they lived until recently near the railway station in Yoroi on the San-in line in Hyogo prefecture. The lad earned his living as a dance instructor, or as an instructress, as he was known.

TOO POOR

In the meantime his two companions in left him. Nishigori, fearing that his employers might seek him out, left Yoroi station for Kyoto. His greatest hope was to find his "lost" mother. On the way, however, running out of funds, he was obliged to get off the train at Takarazuka, which he did early May 1. From the railway station he immediately went to the police to ask help. The police are now trying to get in touch with his parents.

Nishigori, while indeed a girl in his gestures and in voice, betrays his masculinity by his rough hands and large jointed fingers. There is also a stiffness about his back that makes his movements awkward.

He speaks good English, perhaps much better than Japanese He is an expert dancer and a good musician.

"I hate this woman's disguise this fussing around with powder," he said when interviewed. "But with 20 or more people watching me I couldn't do otherwise. They wouldn't allow me to cut my hair or wear men's clothes. And when the Manchurian incident broke out how I yearned to join the colors. Born a man, naturally I wanted to act like a man I'm disgusted with this life because people think I'm either crazy or a sex pervert."

Too Many "Rookery Nooks"

The British Post Office has started a campaign against the growing habit giving a house a name instead of number.

Throughout the whole country confusion and delay in the delivery of letters have been rapidly increasing owing to the rising number of new house owners who with natural pride in their possession have tabooed the commonplace number and demanded the individuality and significance of a name.

New names of houses have cropped up overnight, and the Post Office has no means of knowing the exact position in the round of, say, "Oso-cozi," until the postman has made a survey. Thereafter the only person who knows the whereabouts of Oso-cozi is the postman. When the postman in changed confusion and delay over the entire round again arises until a new survey is made.

Such names as "Sanafa'ryan" and "Espoir" are for the most part the choice of soldiers who served in France during the War. Others are the combination of the Christian names of married couples for example, "Paulice" from Paul and Alice. Then there is "Dunroamin," for the tired traveller.

A Post Office official in an interview, said: "Over 6,640,000,000 letters are handled by the Post Office every year. We always ask for the co-operation of local building authorities in numbering houses, instead of naming them. If the householders themselves refuse we write to them personally. If they still hold out for names, we cannot be responsible for any delay which may be caused."

Speaking of the cases in London of the posting of country letters in London boxes and vice versa, he said the result was that, instead of the country letter going to Mount Pleasant, it went to the City thereby causing a delay of several posts and a re-sortment. Every week 400,000 letters were wrongly posted in these boxes.

Mr. John Mathai, President, Tariff Board, made a C. I. E.

K. B. E. FOR INSULIN DISCOVERER

Four New English Peers In Birthday Honours

LONDON, June 3.

The King's birthday honours include one new Viscount, four Barons, one Privy Councillor, five baronets, 28 Knights, exclusive of overseas lists.

Lord Wakefield known as the "Prince of givers" receives Viscountcy, chiefly for his support to Britain's speed attempts on land, sea, and in air.

Sir Hugo Hirst one of the new peers had a romantic rise from obscurity to millionairedon. Years ago, he started a small electrical shop in London wherefrom he sprung up the General Electric Company employing 26,000 peolpe.

Mr. Anthony Eden becomes a Privy Councillor for his work on behalf of disarmament at Geneva.

Sir Julien Cahn one of the new baronets is noted for his interest in cricket and philanthropy.

Prominent among the new Knights are Sir Samuel Brighoure, oldest coroner of Great Britain and Captain Ian Fraser, Chairman of the Executive Council of St. Dunstands institute for those blinded in the War.—Reuter.

The following is a further list of Birthday Honours:—

To be Knight Commander: Lieut.-Generals B R Kirwan and W H Bartholomew.

Companions: Major-General O H L Nicholson, Brigadiers F G Spring, B E W Shuttleworth, L P Collins and Major-General E Walker.

Mr D C Scott, ex-superintendent, Indian Affairs, Canada has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Lieut-Col. G V Comyn, Captain D P J Kelly, Major H S Gorden of the eighth Gurkhas and Major P A Meade of the Baluchistan Intelligence have been made Officers of the British Empire.

Captains F W Austin, E M Blake, Conductor Bertram Holmes of Lucknow; Captain E W Newman, Lieut P E Molan of Rawalpindi; Risaldar Sardarkhan of Dehra Dun; Sub-Conductor G B Urquhart; Lieut White of ninth Gurkhas and Mr. Alfred Coaster of Basrah have been awarded the M.B.E.

Corporal H M Thomson and Signals Sergeant McLennan, Signals Burma, have been awarded the Medal of the Empire.

The Imperial Service Medal has been awarded to Mr. Masukhan Bijarkhan and Mr. Chowdury, Royal Red Cross second class has been awarded to Miss Wilson Green, Q.A.M.N.B. and Earl Lucan who at present is an Irish Peer

K. B. E. FOR INSULIN DISCOVERER

Doctor Banting, discoverer of Insulin has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Empire.

Mr. Robert Troup has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir John Maffey has been made a Knight Commander of Bath.

Lieut-Col B R Reilly has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael George.

The Medal of the Empire has been awarded to A S A W Golandaz for gallentry during the floods, particularly in 1930 and 1933.

Dame of the Empire: Mrs E M Cadbury and Miss A F J L Still.

The Imperial Service Order has been conferred on Mr G E W Janss

Mr C C Woolley, C.C.S. has become an Officer of the Empire.

Mr. Edmund Reimers has been awarded the M.B.E.

RUSSIA AND LITTLE ENTENTE

Premature Report Denied

GENEVA, June 3.

The report that the Little Entente and Russia will exchange instruments of mutual recognition to-morrow, is denied by a spokesman of the Little Entente. He said that although negotiations with Russia were well advanced, still some points were standing out between Russia and Rumania on the one hand, and Russia and Yugoslavia on the other. The question will be discussed at the next meting of the Little Entente in the middle of June.—Reuter.

A NEW DEFINITION OF SWADESHI

(Continued from page 6).

tion most adapted to the Indian temperament and the special feature of Indian market, chiefly due to its rural characteristics.

Adaptation to New Conditions.

Yet, there are certain difficulties and they require to be considered seriously. The wheel of history does not turn back and the reversal of Indian craftsmanship in its ancient form, is likewise impossible.

First of all, the question of competition arises. A lower priced article, whatever its quality and convenience, will always find a ready market.

Then there is a steady increase of appliances and implements that are considered not only "useful", but also necessary and it would be impossible to fight with this tendency to utilize all the technical conquest of civilization, and yet, many of these appliances are too complicated or require too delicate or expensive machine tools for their manufacture and are therefore beyond the immediate possibilities of the cottage industries. We should not close our eyes to the sad fact that, in the vast majority of cases, the smaller the employer, the more cruel and callous he is. The small industries are practically beyond not only all control, but also all possibility of providing their workmen with proper working conditions.

In favouring small industries as private enterprises with a few hired men, we foster the worst kind of industries, wasteful, unstable, of low standards of production, bitterly exploiting, giving absolutely no security to the workmen, unable to compete except in the local market, doomed to be destroyed by the first depression or the growth of bigger and better equipped industries.

The Lesson Of Khadi.

The experiment with the Khadi movement has taught us many valuable lessons and we should draw out of it, its full lessons. In the first place, hand-spinning was not remunerative enough. The few pies or an anna per day a spinner could earn proved not sufficiently enticing and the turnover of the handspun yarn was out of proportion to the demand for cloth. Many people took the matter in a religious way; but the overwhelming majority considered only the price and were not willing to sacrifice. If the All-India Spinners' Association, instead of giving each spinner an age-old Charka had immediately set few first class European or American engineers to devise a high output spinning wheel, and had manufactured it in large quantities and distributed them on liberal hire-purchase system, the Khadi movement would have far more advanced than it has now. On the other hand, the movement became overmanned and top-heavy, which decreased still more the actual income of the average spinner.

Co-Operative Production.

These errors have to be avoided, if the cottage industries have to progress. The small individual manufacturer has to get tools that would ensure high output, as otherwise he will never be able to compete with the articles made in the factories, however great the public support may be. On the other hand, he ought not to be allowed to use hired labour as this will unavoidably lead to exploitation. If the nature of the manufactured article requires the co-operation of many specialized craftsmen, workers, engineers, etc., they have to unite and create productive co-operative societies so that the profits will be distributed among the actual workers and in relation to their work and its importance, and not to the capital invested by each one of them.

The craftsman working at home, or in a co-operative workshop, can supply only human power and skill. He requires:

1. A proper planning of this work.
2. Proper tools.
3. Proper instructions.
4. Proper supply of raw materials.
5. Proper technical supervision.
6. Proper sales organizations.
7. Proper protection against all exploitation.

The different needs may be supplied by different organisations. Proper planning, proper tools, proper instructions and technical supervision can be supplied by the Indian Engineers' Co-operative Corporation Ltd., the proper supply of raw material and proper sales organisation may be undertaken by existing bodies in different parts of this country like the All-India Spinners' Association or the "Buy Indian League." Finally, the control of the use of the word 'Swadeshi' and protection against all exploitation may be carried out by the All-India Swadeshi Sangh.

If the main lines exposed in this article are correct, the net definition of Swadeshi adapted by the All-India Swadeshi Sangh should be as follows.

"For the purpose of this Institution Swadeshi shall cover articles manufactured in this country by individual craftsmen and their families of co-operative associations of individual craftsmen, workers, and educated professional men who will accept directions issued by the Sangh as to the tools, technical instructions, quality and finish, planning of production, purchase of raw materials and disposal of products, and will therefore exclude all articles made by industries utilizing hired labour. The word 'Swadeshi' will thus have the following meaning:

MADE IN INDIA—MADE AT HOME.

OR

MADE IN INDIA—MADE CO-OPERATIVELY."

There is little doubt, that this new definition, if accepted, will revolutionize the Swadeshi movement and will necessarily lead to a profound and laborious readjustment. Yet we consider it the only one, that will smoothly and peacefully lead this country towards a better social system, that will not create useless and wasteful suffering of individuals and chaos in the nation's economic life, that has the merits of fundamental simplicity, that instinctively appeals to the commonsense of every hard working man and that will find a ready response in the hearts and minds of the children of this country.

The report of the Sultanpur Enquiry Committee is complete now and Mr. Griffen I.C.S., one of the Commissioners of the Committee returned to Simla on Friday.

Spoiling All Chances Of A United Front

SATYAMURTI REPLIES TO SETAVAD-JEHANGIR STATEMENT

POONA, June 4.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, replying to the joint statement of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir in the course of a press statement says:—

The Bombay Liberals, to judge them by their statements, seem determined to do every thing in their power to destroy any chance of all parties and communities in India joining to make a united effort, which they profess to have so much at heart. This is brought out to very vividly by the joint statement of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangr. Their ill-conceived glee at the "abandonment" of the civil disobedience movement by the Congress is unworthy of Indians, with any vision or heart.

This movement, for the first time, placed India on the map of the world, brought about the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and was "within an ace of success" to use Lord Lloyd's words. Incidentally, it helped some of the Liberals to pose as India's "representatives" at the Round Table Conferences and elsewhere. Sheer gratitude should have compelled these valiant knights to speak more respectfully of this movement. Have not the supreme sacrifices of thousands of women, children and men who joined the movement no appeal to these people? Or, are they insensible to all such feelings? Only a peculiar sense of humour can make them talk of their courage "in not bending to the whirlwind of the civil disobedience movement". They talk snugly of their pathetic faith in constitutional methods. What have they achieved? The White Paper? Their exclusion from the Joint Select Committee? The prospect of attenuated Provincial Autonomy? The indefinite postponement of reforms? The economic deterioration of the country? The Ottawa Agreement? The Mody-Lees Pact? The excise duty on sugar and matches? The high taxation of the country? The Reserve Bank? The threatened Railway Statutory Board? A little introspection, honestly done, will do the country and them a great deal of good.

CONGRESS, THE ONLY PARTY.

They do not even seem to know their own minds. According to them, Congressmen can do no good anywhere. But yet they seem to welcome Congressmen into the Legislature. They evidently do not understand even the method of Parliamentary fight in which they claim to be experts. Congressmen have no intention of allowing other parties to enter into the Legislatures. God willing, they propose to be the only party in the legislatures, besides the Government and its allies. There is no meaning therefore in these gentlemen patronisingly talking of "Congressmen have no use for making legislatures, museums of political parties and communities in the country. It is mainly because the other parties have allowed the legislatures to be exploited by bureaucracy for its own purposes, that Congressmen have decided to capture the legislatures.

LET THEM GO TO DUBLIN.

With the courage worthy of Don Quixote, these gentlemen assert that they are "firm in their creed of making India a full-fledged Dominion within the Empire. In their hurry to establish their Dominion, they even forget that the word "Empire" is not used by any Dominion politician to-day. They loftily express the futility of the Congress objective of Independence. They either do not realise or do not know that between "full-fledged Dominion Status" and Independence there is really no difference, especially after the Statute of West Minster. As a bare matter of fact, when the Liberals are in a position to carry out their firm determination, they will find Independence is even easier. The Congress accepts the ideal of Independence, because it is the only self-respecting ideal for a nation struggling for freedom. I suggest to these knights a holiday trip to Dublin, where, on the pedestal of the statue of Charles Stewart Parnell, a distinguished Irish Liberal, but of a different mould. They will find words to the following effect: "We have never set any limits to the progress of Ireland as a nation. We never will. No man has the right to say to a nation 'thus far and no further'.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

When they come to deal with the communal question, they [illegible] statesmanship They exaggerate the difficulties, they suggest no solutions. They make the usual appeal to all parties and to all communities to make a determined effort to solve it. They make the irrelevant statement "that the communal question cannot and will not be a live issue at the next elections". They do not know what they are talking about. The Communal Award will be one of these issues. The Congress believes that only the brazing atmosphere of a vigorous and nation-wide struggle for freedom can kill the poisonous gases of communal suspicion and distrust. The mentality of bargaining with Britain for a share of the spoils of governing India under an unequal partnership, naturally leads to a similar baragins among communities. This must give place to the mentality of a resurgent nation, conscious of its strength, acquiring and establishing its freedom on the broadest possible basis. This is what the Congress has been doing and will continue to do.

NOTHING COMMUNISTIC.

It is a libel on the Congress to say that the Congress has "for the last few years hobnobbed with those believing in Bolshevik principles." There is no doubt whatever that the Congress is out for 'Swaraj' that is government of the people, by the people for the people. The Congress also stands for economic justice, for equality of opportunity, and for the under-dog. The Karachi Congress resolution contains the economic programme of the Congress. But it certainly is not Bolshevism, nor Communism. It is perhaps "Socialism on sound lines", than these estimable gentlemen should not object to it.

I invite them to join the Congress. If they cannot or will not, let them not attempt to fight the Congress.—A. P.

DROUGHT BREAKS IN ROCKIES

Americans Pray For Rain In Dry Areas

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 4.

The drought has broken in the Rockies where light rains have fallen. More is expected. Meanwhile the churches in the drought area to-day were crammed with people praying for rain.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and Winsconsin are calling out the National Guard to enforce the embargo on shipments of livestock to these States for grazing.

Very heavy rain and hail are reported in Nebraska, and showers in Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. There has been a sweltering heatwave in the Eastern State.

SOVIET TO JOIN LEAGUE

GENEVA, June 3.

It is understood that representatives of the Little Entente and the Soviet to-morrow will exchange instrument for mutual recognition and the inception of diplomatic relations.

This is regarded as another indication that the admission of Russia to the League is growing nearer.—Reuter.

Readers' Views

Matriculation Results

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd June "A paper setter on Mathematics this year" has tried to defend the nature of the questions in arithemetic by supplying the percentage of passes in Mathemeties. It would be interesting and instructive to know the percentage of passes in Arithmethic alone as the general result in mathematics which comprise of arithmetic, algebra and geometry is no criterion to judge the standard of the much talked of paper in arithmetic. What is the percentage of those who thank algebra and geometry for carrying them beyond the danger zone and how do they compare with those who curse the arithmetic paper for their failure inspite of algebra and geometry. Will the paper setter or the University kindly enlighten the interested public on the point?

The setter advances another amusing argument in favour of his paper by declaring that 8 out of the 20,000 candidates have solved all the questions. Is it really creditable to the setter? Will he for the benefit of the readers compare them with those who received zero.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED."

University Examinations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The results of different University examinations have been declared. I, being a person connected with University education for the last twent-five years, would like to express a few ideas about the methods employed by the University authorities, especially, its Academic Council.

First of all there is the selection of the panel of papers setters, moderator, examiners, etc., which is done by the Academic Council. The majority of examiners in different subjects are not at all conversant with the educational standard of the schools affiliated to the University of Bombay. Consequently the papers set are sometimes exceptionally hard and out of the range and scope of the education imparted to the students, in consequence of which many deserving candidates of average ability, meet with unmerited failure.

I shall take up the Matriculation examination held this year. I understand on very reliable authority, that the French paper was so hard that on being examined it was found that only 30 per cent of the students had passed, in consequence of which the examiners were asked to re-examine the papers and more candidates had to be passed. Such after-thoughts and decisions have to be taken owing to the lack of judgment on the part of the authorities concerned in not selecting the majority of the examiners from those connected with educational institutions, but from more or less rank outsiders.

In the case of the Mathematics paper it was still worse. I understand that two new Wranglers from Cambridge were appointed as paper setters. According to their high standard of education they set such a difficult and intricate paper in arithmatic that practically 90 per cent of the students could not understand it. The paper clearly reveals that the paper-setters wanted more to show off their ingenuity, in setting an ambiguous and intricate paper, than to test the knowledge of the students, by clear and ordinary questions, selected from the course set to them. It has been universally admitted in educational circles, that it was a task for even teachers of long standing to interpret and understand the paper. It is said that such a paper has not been set for the last 20 years or so. The worse is I have been given to understand on very reliable authority that no extra marks have been conceded in this paper, thereby doing a great injustice to the poor students. The University authorities, in fairness, should concede at least 5 to 7 per cent in this paper and declare an extra result. Such incidents have taken place in the past on many occasions, when even a less difficult paper than this was set.

It would be quite fair to accede a few marks to those students who have failed in this particular subject, and thus save them an unnecessary year of toil.

All these difficulties would not arise if the University authorities take proper care in selecting their panel of paper setters, examiners, etc., from those connected with educational institutions, and not from outsiders. I have to write this in order to bring it to the notice of the public because the University has now-a-days adopted a hush-hush policy for the last many years, and even the names of paper setters, examiners, etc., are not published as it was done formerly.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION."

June 1.

Music At Dadar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Muncipality is arranging music programmes in several places such as the Victoria Gardens, the King's Circle, Parsi Colony and other gardens. Why is D Ward ignored? The population of this ward is increasing day by day and it will increase still more because nearly 30 new buildings will be ready within six months or so. Dadar is a central locality. If the Bombay Municipality will arrange a music programme at Dadar, it would be taken advantage of by the residents of Matunga, Mahim and the suburbs also. Will the Bombay Municipality consider this question? Will the representatives of this Ward move in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

J. R. DEO.

Dadar, June 2.

"Rationalists & Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am no less opposed to the religon of bargain than the rationalists who repeatedly expose it in newspapers. No other misapplied virtue has done more harm to humanity than misapplied religion. Verily, "Virtue itself becomes vice' if misapplied." But rationalists take no notice of the religion of morality and altruism founded by enlightened teachers that has been disploced by the religion of bargain. I beg to remind them that eminent scientists, philosophers and poets observe both sides of the shied of religion.

When Tyndal was informed that his lectures on Science supported the theory of materialism, he explained that in his weak moments he approved the theory of materialism, but in his lucid moments he could see that it afforded no satisfactory explanation of "the mystery in which we live."

When Herbert Spencer argued that thinking being done by observing relation, the thinker could only know relative truths, and could not positively know Absolute Truth, he added that from what he knew about the universe, he could infer that there was "Power behind the universe."

Goethe says to the pseudo-religious dogmatist,—

"Who dare to name His Name
or belief in Him proclaim?
Veiled in mystery as He is,
The All-Enfolder!"

But he also says to the pseudo-rational atheist,—

"Gleams through the mind His Light,
Feels the lifted soul His Night,
Dare it then deny His Reign?"

I entreat religionists to consider the first question and rationalists to consider the second one, with open mind, "The more a man knows the more he knows how little he knows"

And, "Knowledge of ignorance is the beginning of wisdom."

"Presumptious man! Presume not God to scan!
The proper of mankind is man!"

"Men know thyself". Know thy ignorance, thy attainment and presumption, thy passion, pride and prejudice, and pit-falls in thy way.

Study not only the physical body, but also the body of emotion and desire called the heart, and the body of imagination and thought called the mind. Not until you have studied the three bodies, will you be able to study the soul and know thyself. Knowledge of God is the culmination of self-knowledge, and unselfish service of man, service for Love and not for gain is the beginning of it.

"He serveth God who serveth man,
There is no other way.
He findeth God, who findeth Self
Through service day by day."

Friends, do not dissipate your energy in fanatically fighting for dogma and doxy, nor in blindly following gurus and guides nor in unduly developing psychic powers. Concentrate that energy on the choice of the essential, "and the essential is continual effort made to dissipate the illusion of separateness."

"Concentration, then, is not the withdrawal into a secluded corner, but being aware in action so that action becomes pure. Pure action is the total disappearance of allself-consciousness."—Yours, etc.

J. K. DAJI.

Hill Road, Bandra.

Socialism V. Communalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent statements published by Pandit Malviya and Mr. Aney and the reactionary statements of Muslim communalists thereon clearly show the necessity of a militant campaign against communalism by Congressmen who have at heart the real interests of the nation. It is deplorable that the fighting of the communalists among the Hindus and Muslims should not be affectively checked by the Congress as a whole and by the Nationalist Press.

Socialism in India will alone kill the canker of communalism and, therefore, the foremost duty of the Congress and the Congress Parliamentary Board is to adopt pure unadulterated Socialism and hammer it into the heads of the masses. The growth of Socialism will sound the death-knell of communalism, for the economic side will be the pivot around which all the communities in India will gather and make a united effort for the attainment of "Purna Swaraj". The youth will extend its whole-hearted support.—Yours, etc.,

A SOCIALIST.

Poona, June 1.

Capt. Antony Eden, who becomes a Privy Councillor in the King's **Birthday Honours.**

LONDON'S CRIME RECORD

Only One Out Of Twenty-One Cases Left Unsolved By Police

Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, revealed in his annual report that only one out of twenty-one murders during the year in London's population of more than 8,000,000 was left unsolved. In eleven cases the murderer committed suicide, arrests were made in the ten other cases, and there was one acquittal. Murder among the racketeers in the United States has frequently remained unsolved, at least for a long period, largely because it has been considered a war of self-extermination among the least desirable elements of society, which no one was particularly disposed to stop.

The American homicide record for 1933 contributed to "The Spectator," an insurance weekly, by Dr. Frederick K. Hoffman, showed an increase in Chicago from 452 deaths in 1932 to 510 in 1933. But Detroit showed a decline as did also Los Angeles, New York, and Philadephia. In fact, with the exception of Chicago all the congested centers of population showed a decline in homicides.

CANADA'S "CONS. CIENCE FUND"

Canada, like the United States, and the United Kingdom, has a "conscience fund," to which those who have cheated or robbed the Government contribute when conscience begins to hurt. Transgressors always send in recompense anonymously. Recently R. C. Matthews, Minister of National Revenue and keeper of the "conscience fund," received a bank draft for dol. 5,400, one of the largest sums ever received from a repentant sinner. The remittances usually are less than dol. 100.

CRACKER CREATES SENSATION

DARJEELING, June 4.

Following the Lebong Race Course outrage, a mild sensation was created among the spectators inside and outside the Market Square by the bursting of a cracker just at the commencement of the ceremonial parade on the occasion of the King Emperor's Birthday at which H. E. Sir John Anderson took the Royal salute.

The police immediately rushed to the roof of one of the houses surrounding the square where the cracker was suspected to have burst and searched everybody there, mostly hill boys, and found nothing. The incident, however, did not disturb the function in any way.—A. P.

VICEROY SENDS GREETINGS TO KING

Birthday Celebrations With Customary Ceremony

SIMLA, June 4.

The 69th birthday of the King Emperor was celebrated here with the customary ceremony at the Ridge when the Acting Viceroy took the Salute.

Among those present at the Viceroy's Shamiana were Lady Beatrice Stanley, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Chetwode.

The Viceroy, after taking the salute presented medals to a few officers of the Simla Rifles Auxiliary Force.

The following message was sent by His Excellency the Viceroy to the King Emperor on his birthday:—

VICEROY SENDS GREETINGS

"On behalf of the Princes and people of India I respectfully beg to offer Your Majesty our most loyal and heartfelt greetings on this auspicious day. It is our constant prayer that Your Majesty will long be spared to reign over us."

KING'S THANKS

From the King Emperor to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Please convey to the Princes and people of India my warm thanks for their loyal greetings on my birthday. I am much gratified by their sincere expression of good wishes.—George, R. I."—A. P.

PARADE IN POONA

POONA, June 4.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne made his first public appearance in Poona this morning when he drove in State to the Race Course for the King Emperor's Birthday Parade. The Governor of Bombay inspected the troops in the company of Brigadier F. G. Spring and later took the Salute as the troop marched past. There was a very large gathering present and loud speakers enabled the spectators to hear all the words of command. As last year armed police of Poona took part in the Parade while the unarmed section controlled the traffic.—A. P.

IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 4.

A Commemoration Parade in connection with the King's Birthday was held at Bolrum Parade ground this morning at which the Resident took the Salute.—A. P.

SHIAH-SUNNI CLASH LEADS TO CURFEW ORDER

LUDHIANA, June 3.

Following Suni Shia trouble over Chehlum (fortieth day of Mohrum celebrations) in Malerkotla town, it is reported curfew order has been proclaimed there and section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated.

The trouble is stated to have arisen over the route of the Chehlum procession. It is alleged that a procession of Sunnis found its way to the courts and failed to disperse when ordered to do so.

It was declared an unlawful assembly and dispersed by a light lathi charge. Military and armed police are stated to be patrolling the city.—A. P.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON VILLAGE OFFICIAL

Leads To Arrest Of 25 Persons

LYALPUR, June 4.

It is reported from a village in the jurisdiction of police station Bahlak that over 25 junglis were arrested under sections 332 and 149 I. P. C. It is alleged that they attacked a village official while on duty in the fields.—A. P.

Mr M. W. Brayshay, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who has been Knighted in the King's Birthday Honours list.

STUDY OF INDIANS URGED ON TEACHERS

Ancient Dwellers In America Aided Civilization

A re-evaluation of the teaching of American history in the light of its ancient Indian origins would provide "a wholesome means of offsetting the insidious tendency to use history as a screen for racial and national propaganda," Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, curator of ethology at Brooklyn Museum, told the Middle States' Association of History Teachers in the Great Hall of the State Chamber of Commerce Building.

"The chapters which count backward from 1492 are just as educational, just as stimulating as those which count forward," Dr. Spinden said. "Although overthrown politically, the American family of ancient civilizations has bequeathed to us and to the entire world agricultural and industrial wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and standards of artistic expression and social morality which are a challenge and an inspiration to all mankind."

DENIES RIGHT OF CONQUEST.

"Of course," Dr. Spinden added, "no European nation has a moral right to undertake the conquest of America and certainly no provocation. Yet undertake it they did and it seems to have been generally agreed that not even the highest sovereigns and the most cultured nations of America or further Asia had inherent rights which should be respected. I am afraid that the partition of Africa in our own times is an indication that the European nations have not changed their basic idea that the world is their oyster."

Dr. Spinden read a double lesson in the fall of Mayan culture.

"The most civiled peoples of the New World were most easily conquered," he said, "because their very civilization laid them open to improper military coercions. The wild tribes fought it out because they were mobile, not because they possessed higher courage or more admirable organisation.

"The second lesson is that European nations, which seemed to find it highly profitable to renege in ethics and to deny for the time being all principles of honour and fair dealing in contact with the American natives, nevertheless had to pay and pay dearly."

Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University criticized Americans for "putting millions into the army and navy and nothing at all into our intellectual defenses."

"We have not given any thought to the great issues out of which must come either order or more chaos," he said.

SEES NAZI MOVEMENT HERE.

Professor Shotwell added that, despite the protestations of pacifistic sentiment among the youth of this country, he was "by no means sure that the students of America will not swing to the Nazi movement which is already at our shores."

The interchange of population, institutions and goods between the United States and Canada was discussed by Professor Bartlett Brebner of Columbia, who found both countries "becoming again each other's best customers" in spite of tariffs and the Ottawa agreements.—"New York Times.

Rajkot, June 4.—Mr. Kanji Mulji Chandarana, a social reformer of Rajpur Ahmedabad has married a Kathiawar Bawa widow Shrimati Maniben in Lady Vidyagawri Nilkanth's bungalow at Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Gujarat Social Reform Association.—(United Press)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Gandhi Purse

An excellent start, it is understood, has been made by the Reception Committee to raise funds for the presentation of a purse to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits Bombay on his Harijan tour. Although there was a feeling of pessimism at first, engendered by the fact the large sums have already been contributed to the Bihar Fund, the fears have been dispelled by the fact that the Reception Committee have already collected a decent amount during their three days' efforts. The Committee hope to announce to the public that Bombay has done really very well. Enquiries reveal that the Committee are determined to collect at least a lakh of rupees in Bombay and it is upto the citizens of Bombay to rise to the occasion and realise the expectations of the Committee.

Honour's List

The Birthday Honours published on Monday morning failed to bring good cheer to some homes in Bombay. It is no exaggeration to say that some of our highly-placed public men who have rendered loyal and whole-hearted service to the bureaucracy have for some unknown reasons been ignored. A closer study of the situation goes to show that a prominent citizen, whose chances of a Knighthood ranked higher in his estimation and that of his admirers than many of those who have now received recognition, has been passed over. The Bombay Police have been sadly ignored. In vain has one looked for the name of a single city police officer in the Honour's list. He is nowhere in the picture while police officers from Madras, Calcutta and even obscure centres figure in the list. To those who received congratulations from their friends and admirers before the list was out and who now find that their hopes have been shattered, we offer our sincere sympathies. Now that it is quite definite that there will be no issue of a supplementary list, we wish them good luck in the New Year's list.

Motor Accidents

The serious motor accident, which occurred on Sunday afternoon on Queen's Road, in which a taxi car was reduced to a heap of scraps, once again raises the question whether there is any way to prevent such mishaps. It is the opinion of well-trained and experienced motorists that if drivers of the motor cars were to resist the temptation of overtaking the cars ahead of them, such accidents would be reduced to a minimum. A number of accidents on the Queen's Road have occurred due to the drivers' undue zeal for overtaking other cars ahead of them. Owners of cars and those who engage taxi cars should take care to watch the drivers and immediately pull them up if they try to overtake a car unnecessarily. Many times drivers of motor cars driving slow make room for the fast drivers by signalling them to go ahead. In such a case accidents are very rare. But it is only when rash drivers attempt to go ahead of another car without any warning that accidents occur. The drivers, while taking training, should be taught to be wary and cautious by never overtaking a car without any warning or at full speed.

"BRAIN TRUST" FOR MANCHUKUO

Proposed Bureau Will Plan Scientific Reform Of Administrative System

At a result of the visit to Japan of the Manchoukuo Goodwill Envoys, the proposal to form the so-called "brain-trust" consisting of a new planning bureau for the political and economic rehabilitation of Manchoukuo is expected to be realized upon the return of the Friendship Mission.

The chief work of the proposed bureau is to establish an independent economic policy for the agricultural development of the new State and for the scientific reform of the administrative system.

Concerning the first point, it is stated that the proposed bureau should place primary importance upon the advancement of the welfare of the farmers who comprise the major portion of the population. For this purpose a number of reforms in the agricultural system is proposed.

Chief among them are the formation of co-operative unions among the farmers, the development of waterways and rehabilitation of the rural communities by a reform of the semi-feudal agricultural system, mechanization of agriculture and improvement of stockraising. Through such reforms, it is proposed to consolidate the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc.

CANTON PREPARES FOR "WAR"

Plans Steel Works And Conservation Of Home Food Supply

The Canton authorities, prompted by their ever-present fear of an international war in the Pacific next year, are urging greater home production of rice and the establishment of an iron and steel works, so that if necessity arises armaments may be produced.

Kwantung with her population of 30,000,000, imports large quantities of rice annually, mostly from Indo-China and Siam, and to devote the proceeds from a the Government has promised rice import duty of 1s. 8d. per picul (133lb.) to agricultural improvement, as they fear starvation should the coast be blockaded.

The authorities have already received tenders for the construction of the iron and steel works at a cost of £1,600,000.

Bangalore, June 4.—Birthday Parade was held this morning in the presence of Sir George Jeffreys. Sir Mirza Ismail was also present. The British Resident took the salute accompanied by Sir George Jeffreys and others.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Findings Of Punjab Board Of Inquiry

LAHORE, June 1.

The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, have recently issued the first of a series of reports on the finance and marketing of agricultural produce in the Punjab. The report relates to cultivators of wheat only and deals with one crop from the time of its sowing until a few months after its harvesting. Inquiries were conducted in the Lyallpur, Ferozepore and Attock Districts, which are among the important wheat growing areas of the province. Twenty-four villages were investigated and 1,638 cultivators, comprising owners, tenants and owner-tenants, were examined; all the three types of cultivation were taken, viz., well, canal and 'barani' (dependent on rainfall).

INDEBTEDNESS.

Production on about 15,000 acres under wheat was estimated at about 111,000 maunds. Over 60 per cent of the seed came from the cultivators' own stocks and 20 per cent., was borrowed from 'sowkars,' who were found to be the predominant financiers. Total indebtedness amounted to nearly eight lakhs in cash and four thousand maunds in kind. Of these 8 and 73 per cent. respectively, were advances taken during the year to be repaid at the wheat harvest. The majority of cash borrowings were on rates of interet varying between 12 and 30 per cent., per annum; and the rates for loans in kind were much higher. Only 30 per cent of the wheat had been sold within three months of the harvest and a little less than half of this was sold in the central markets by only about 20 per cent of the cultivators.

Nine central markets in the areas were investigated where over two thousand distinct transactions by the growers and petty traders from the villages examined and elsewhere, were noted. The transactions involved over 55,000 maunds of which three-quarters was sold by cultivators who formed 75 per cent of the sellers. The bulk of the produce came from within a ten-mile radius and the quantity per seller increased with the distance.

TRANSPORTATION.

Bullock carts, camels and donkeys were the chief means of conveyance. The charges for transportation were much higher for unmetalled than for metalled roads. Only 10 per cent of the cultivators used co-operative sale shops where such existed. Sales of wheat were made chiefly to meet revenue demands or repay old debts. In no market was there any organisation for management of all the intricate transactions carried on in the market and there was no control to check the many undesirable practices prevalent there.—A. P.

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BIG BLAZE AT AMRITSAR

Sardar Sunder Singh Of Bombay Suffers Loss Of Rs. 50,000

AMRITSAR, June 2

A serious fire broke out at the house of Sardar Saheb Sundar Singh of Bombay in bazar Mayi Sewan last mid-night. There were about 2 dozen men, women and children in the house and all of them were saved.

Though the fire was checked from spreading it could not be completely extinguished before the house was gutted.

A loss of about Rs. 50,000 is estimated.—United Press

PROGRESSIVE CHIEF JUSTICE

Mr. Young Of Lahore High Court Congratulated

LAHORE, June 1.
(By Mail.)

A deputation of memers of the Lahore High Court Bar Association waited on the Chief Justice, Mr. Young, to-day and congratulated him on certain reforms he had introduced in the working of the High Court, particularly regarding the case list

This reform was that the list of cases to be heard were to me arranged by himself and the cases must be heard by the benches to which they were assigned and could not be changed in any circumstances.

Replying, the Chief Justice expressed thanks for the congratulations.

At a dinner last week, the Chief Justice had explained this reform when he said that he had found that there was a belief in the province—whether right or wrong, he could not say that by paying a small charge it was possible to arrange for cases to be heard by particular benches. He added that he had already taken steps to ensure that there should be no foundation for such a belief—whether it was true or false did not matter for his purpose.—A.P.

BOGUS DOCTOR GETS FINE

Prosecutions Galore In Punjab

LAHORE, June 1.
(By Mail.)

The City Magistrate, Lahore, yesterday pronounced judgment in a case in which a person was prosecuted under the Indian Medical Degrees Act.

It was alleged that the accused had styled himself as "M.D." and "Surgeon by London," although he had not received the degree from a recognised University mentioned in the Schedule attached to the Indian Medical Degrees Act. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo imprisonment for three months.

A number of prosecutions appertaining to alleged bogus doctors are still pending in various Courts, the Punjab Medical Council being the complainant in all caases.—A.P.

Surag Enquiry Committee Concludes Sittings

PESHAWAR, June 3.

The Surag (Pindi Ghob) Enquiry Committee concluded the recording of evidence. A number of witnesses from Surag, Mianwala and Thatta including the Mahant of Dheri Baba Than Singh appeared before the Committee. The evidence goes to show that the Hindus of this Illaqa are being subjected to great oppression and are the victims of an economic boycott, which has been resorted to by a certain section of Musalmans

R. S. Mohr Chand Khanna and L. Lorinda Ram, Advocate, Campbellpur, had an interview with the Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur. The Deputy Commissioner gave them a patient hearing and agreed to look into the matter. L. Lorinda Ram is also interviewing the Superintendent of Police, Campbellpur.

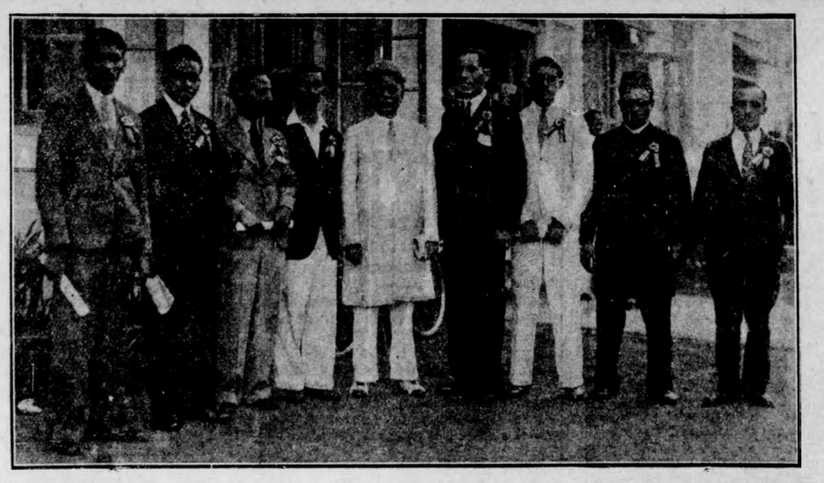
Within the next few days the committee will start writing its report which will be submitted to the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha, Lahore.—United Press.

Increased Plague Mortality At Lahore

LAHORE, June 1.

Six deaths from plague were reported in the Punjab during the week ending 19th May. Four of them were in Amritsar and one each in Jullunder and Sialkot. There were two deaths from smallpox.

During the week 1,158 births were registered in the 52 large municipal towns, giving a birth rate of 29 per mille of the population, and 857 deaths were registered, giving a death rate of 22 per mille of the population. The death rates registered in Lahore, Amritsar and Multan were 18, 24 and 23 against 15, 18 and 22 in the previous week.—A. P.



Under the Presidency of the Mayor, Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoola (centre), the Fourth Anniversary celebrations of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club were held at Palankot Hall, Dadar, on Sunday.

MADRID STUDENTS FIGHT POLICE

Driven Back Into Building They Wreck Room After Room

Fierce rioting broke out in the two principle schools of Madrid on May 12 a few minutes after a 48-hour general strike of students throughout Spain was launched, says the "Chicago Daily Tribune's" Madrid correspondent.

Students at the medical school, after hoisting a red flag, exchanged shots with squads of shock police for nearly an hour. Between volleys the besieged students sent showers of bricks and stones down from the roof. In addition to a score of minor injuries a police? man and a passerby were shot and a soldier was struck by a brick.

While this battle was raging, students at the University of Madrid on the other side of town set out on an orgy of destruction and nearly wrecked one of the main buildings. The furniture of half a dozen classrooms was smashed and hurled into the street and 134 windows were shattered.

HEADQUARTERS SHUT

The strike and rioting greeting greeted severe repressive measures taken by the Government earlier in the day to cope with growing restlessness among students and organizations of young extremists. All centres of Socialist and Fascist student organizations in Madrid were padlocked. Headquarters of the Socialist Youth were shut, and a congress of young Communists was disbanded. In Bilbao, where rioting likewise took place all Communist quarters and three Socialist workers' centers were shut.

At both the medical school and university fistfights between Socialists and Fascists preceded clashes with the police. After Socialist medical students routed the Fascists and hoisted a red flag, two truckloads of shock police arrived. An exchange of shots started when somebody fired from the building and lasted until the rector persuaded that police captain to withdraw his men to prevent further injury. Eventually the students came down off the roof and out of locked classrooms and disbanded while the police waited a block away.

PROFESSORS STOP RIOT.

After an hour of sporadic clashes with Fascists at the universiay Socialist students came up against a riot squad of shock police when they tried to form a street demonstration. Driven back into the building, they wrecked from after room and threw the furniture through smashed windows.

Several professors finally were able to harangue the students into order and the wrecked building was cleared.

The Ministry of the Interior announced to-night that this rioting will cost the students the inviolability of their buildings by the police. A decree was issued barring from the schools any students found bearing arms—a practice that has become general or nearly general in the past few weeks.

A Socialist workman was gravely wounded by unknown men who invaded party headquarters in a Madrid suburb.

It is understood that the Governor of Colombo is likely to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the extension of the life of the present State Council by a few months from next July so as to give it sufficient time to pass the Appropriation Ordinance for the financial year 1935-36.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 6).

tests to be applied for degrees should not be less severe than in other Indian Universities.

"The interests of high English education and of Western science having thus been carefully guarded, it became still more imperative, in framing the University Bill, that the hopes and expectations of the people of the Punjab, who would have taken little, if any, interest in the project for a University of a purely English type, but who are intensely interested in the Oriental aspect of the question should be satisfied. Indeed the whole controversy regarding the status of the proposed University has really centred in the assumed impossibility of securing this essential object without lowering the English standard.

"I trust that the misunderstanding between the advocates of the Orientals and Western culture, in so far as it existed in the Punjab, has been got rid of once and for all, that henceforth the parties will meet on common ground and work together hand in hand for the advancement of all sound educational schemes in the Province, whether English or Oriental."

Unique University

This story so briefly told in the speech quoted above is told by Prof. Bruce in the first half of this volume. ("The Punjab University" By J. F. Bruce, M.A., University Professor of History, Lahore, Published by the Registrar, University of the Punjab, 1933. Pages 221, Royal 800) and deserves careful perusal at this juncture when the question of "Vernacular" universities is again to the fore-front. Even after sixty years, the question is not allowed to get out of the discussion phase and be handled as an experimental measure, without the handicap of prejudice, except perhaps in the Osmania University of Hyderabad. When blessing the proposal for the University of the Punjab, Lord Ripon had remarked that he was "inclined to agree with the sentiment that it is through the medium of the Vernacular languages of this country that science and literature can most easily be advanced and cultivated." As Prof. Bruce says "the University (of the Punjab) is unique among Indian Universities, in combining an oriental and a westesrn type of institution. It is to be regretted that it has isolated these two functions in parallel, self-contained institutions and has never seriously attempted to combine them to their mutual advantage, so that it may become essentially an 'Indian' University and not merely an Oriental College, with a minor western wing—as Dr Leitner and his collegues seemed to wish, or a Western University with a minor Oriental wing, as it has now become."

Aim Not Fulfilled

The rest of the volume tells the growth the Western University of Lahore, the University which was not wanted by the people of the Punjab but which fifty years ago they accepted as the first stage in the fulfilment of their objective. Even this part of the story has its romance showing the rapid growth of schools and colleges in this Frontier Province whose chief interest lies in swords and ploughshears. Under the guidance of able Vice-Chancellors and sympathetic Government, the University has taken big strides in the last ten years and can point to some of its Professors and alumni who earned international reputation for Research. With most of its first grade colleges situated in Lahore within a radius of a mile, with the University in the centre, it has become possible for it to co-ordinate higher teaching under the direct control of the University and thus develop a strong teaching side. The University celebrated its Jubilee (50 years) in December 1933 and the volume under review which was apparently published on that occasion is indeed a welcome publication. We would all agree with the author when he says: "However a University may originate, it grows only by an autogenous process—its cumulative contribution to the advancement of higher learning. If it does not generate and increase this process, it is unworthy of its high estate and is no true university It is heartening to observe a perceptible tendency of the University of the Punjab to place its proper duties before those adventitious functions which have been acquired by it in the past,"; but we would also emphasise the importance of the University aiming at fulfilling the objective of the promoters of the scheme, seventy years ago, the objective of making available to the large section of the public, Western science and literaute through the language which they can master with ease their mother-tongue.

Divergence Of Ideals

Unfortunately there are no signs of the present University authorities entertaining any such notions. The Punjab University Inquiry Committee which submitted its report a year ago does not appear to feel the divergence between the ideals of the pioneers and those of the persons in office to-day and is apparently satisfied with the almost unobserved metamorphoses of what was once intended to be an Indian University into one of an English type and has no suggestions to make in respect of the use of the mother-tongue in University instruction But the public sentiment has always been against this anglicisation of the education in India and when they guide the destinies of the University, as they must in the near future, the much-desired change is bound to come in the working of all the Universities of India and therefore also the University of the Punjab. Our only regret is that the latter will lose the honour of being the first Vernacular University, which its history shows it was intended to be.

EXPERIMENTS IN TUNG OIL TREES

Prove Failure In Colombo

COLOMBO, June 3.

The experimentation with tung oil trees which was carried on in Ceylon during the past year has proved a failure.

It will be recalled that some questions were addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons some time ago, with regard to the cultivation of tung oil trees in the Empire. He, in his reply, mentioned Ceylon as one of the countries to which seed had been sent for experimental purposes with a view to cultivation of the trees on a commercial scale. With the present prevailing depression in cocoanut, interest was greatly roused in the possibilities of this new tree the cultivation of which in Ceylon has now proved a great failure.

Tung oil is used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes and the possibilities with the Empire are being assiduously explored.—United Press.

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SHIMODA PLEADS FOR JAPAN'S RIGHT TO TRADE

Says World Prosperity Will Not Result From Restriction

No Justification For Discrimination Against Japanese Goods Says Japan's Envoy

The present trend towards trade-restriction by raising tariff walls against foreign imports cannot conduce to world prosperity. If the world continues to oppress unjustly the development of Japanese industry, it will be oppression, not only to Japan, but also to the entire world.

This was the view expressed in an interview by Mr. M. Shimoda, the leader of the Japanese world-market-inspection-party which has now arrived in Bombay.

The tour is organised by 'The Osaka Mainichi", the foremost Japanese newspaper (in English), with the object of extending the trade relations of Japan with foreign countries, both for selling Japanese goods and buying suitable goods from those countries. The tour party consists of 15 members, all of whom are leaders in their respective fields of business and industry in Japan, and one of them, Viscount Yasumichi Kato, is a statesman and members of the House of Peers in Japan.

Mr. Shimoda, the leader of the party, is the Chief of the Economies Department of "The Osaka Mainichi," and is one of the eminent economic writers of Japan. The party, which left Japan on April 22 last, has already visited the principal countries of the Far East, and after a week's stay in Bombay will proceed to Karachi and thence to Persia and Europe, returning to Japan in August.

Menace Of Japanese Goods

Discussing the position of Japanese goods in relation to the world, Mr. Shimoda said:

"The expression 'the menace of Japanese goods' seems to have become an almost universally accepted phrase in the markets of most countries. If we not the accomplishments of the Japanese-Indian and the Anglo-Japanese trade negotiations, and realise the atmosphere likely to prevail in the proposed Japanese-Dutch trade conference in Batavia, and also in the 18th International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva, we shall be able to perceive what inroads Japanese goods recently have made in new markets of the world, and at the same time why so much apprehension has been aroused among competing nations.

Self-Protection.

"Following the failure of the World Economic Conference in London last year", continued Mr. Shimoda, "the prompt formation of economic blocs, or in other words, the emphasis on a nationalistic economic policy by various nations, has naturally resulted in trade control by them for the sake of self-protection. This general tendency will be understood by anyone who notices the number of the countries in which state control is exercised on the foreign exchange, and the quota system or prohibitive tariff rates have been adopted. From this we are under the impression that the world prefer sto replace the policy of free trade by the barter system.

"I can see the reasons for the current world-wide trend towards trade restriction which is inevitable as the result of the application of self-defensive measures by various nations, but I do not believe this situation will help to bring back world prosperity.

"From the point of view of either the masses of consumers or manufacturers at large, further maintenance of the present trend cannot be conducive to prosperity. The trend towards trade restriction is one of the phenomena of the present transitional period. I expect that soon the world will see that prosperity will not result from limited trade, and that a day will come when the nations of the world will mutually develop their trade relations?

Disormination Against Japan.

Dealing with the position of Japan, Mr. Shimoda said "In the midst of this international situation, Japanese goods are viewed as the most formidable commercial competitor, and such preventive measures as high tariffs and import restrictions have been taken in various countries. We can find instances everywhere; in the Japanese-Indian and the Anglo-Japanese trade conferences, and also in the policy of India and Holland towards Japan.

"Why do various countries try to prevent imports of Japanese goods in their markets by high tariffs and other measures? There is no justification for discrimination against Japanese goods from the view point of equality, since the fundamental principle of free competition is to-day recognised by all nations of the world

'Other questions" said Mr. Shimoda "such as the Japanese yen depreciation, low wages, long working hours and Government subsidies in Japan will be cited as the reasons for this discrimination. In this connection, Japan has been the victim of extreme misunderstanding. For example, the depreciated exchange rate and low wages are reported with exaggeration as if they were witnessed in Japan alone.

"As for the labour problems, etc., I believe Japan will make improvements where necessary. Supposing these various questions which have aroused criticism are understood rightly by other countries, and Japan undertakes reforms where they are called for, will the present discrimination against Japan disappear? I cannot but hope for a better understanding of Japan by the world But suppose the world continues to oppress unjustly the development of Japanese trade, it will be oppression not only to Japan but also to the entire world.

Japan's Increasing Imports.

"How will it be oppression to the whole world?" Explaining this point Mr. Shimoda said:

"Other countries see Japan as an export nation only, and fail to appreciate her import activities. But it must be remembered that Japan lacks natural resources, and in order to maintain her position as an industrial country, she must import cotton, wool, mineral oil, rubber, iron, and other various kinds of raw materials. Therefore, Japan is increasing its imports of these materials, while other countries are restricting their imports. The principle of 'give and take' is adhered to by Japan. Nevertheless, the recent exports of Japan are reported abroad as if they were the result of a miracle. The comparative total export figures, however, show that the exports by Britain and Germany are at present three times and a half as large as those of Japan"

Mutual Understanding.

The object of their present tour, said Mr. Shimoda, was not merely to find new markets for Japanese goods, but also to see what and how Japan can buy in these new markets. He believed that mutual understanding was the most important factor in all successful international negotiations. It was his earnest desire that the present inspection tour would help to improve mutual understanding between Japan and other countries. "The world is now sick. We are hoping that its recovery will not be far off, and that all nations will soon share the prosperity"

Mr. M. Shimoda, Leader, Japanese World Market Inspection Tour.

HANUMAN MANDAL CAMP CLOSES

Mr. Deshpande's Tribute To Premier Organisation Of Physical Training

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 1.

The physical training camp which was conducted by the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal at Amraoti for the last 31 days came to a close yesterday evening, when the certificates awarding ceremony was celebrated. Mr. Y. G. Deshpande.

AWARDS FOR CADETS.

Mr. Asanare Officer Commanding the camp read out the names of such cadets who attained success in the different examinations of Vyayam Pravesh, Vyayam Patu, and Vyayam Visharad and accordingly certificates were awarded to them at the hands of Mr. Y. G. Deshpande. Prices for disinction in different subjects such as lathi swinging, lance throwing, stick-fencing, drills, good conduct, sentry duty, general smartness etc., were also awarded in the form of medals and books.

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande then delivered an inspiring address before the parting cadets in course of which he paid a very high tribute to the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal for the excellent work it has accomplished in the field of physical education. The untiring efforts of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal said Mr. Deshpande have raised the standard of physical culture highly by its scientific training, by strict discipline by exceptionally high moral character and educational qualifications of its conductors and by their stunch devotion to this cause. It has indeed attained a status of premier organisation of physical educaion in the country.

INDIANS FIRST.

To the cadets who have finished their courses Mr. Deshpande advised them to bear in mind that they were first of all national—Indian and then communal or whatever they wished.

On behalf of the conductors and the teachers of the Mandal Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande exhorted the cadets to be loyal to the mother institution and be true to its cause.

In the night a common dinner to the cadets and workers, and instructors of the Mandal in the Bansi Baug of Seth Pannalalji Singhai was arranged after which the cadets dispersed.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF BARODA MOSQUE

Acting Diwan's Assurance To Muslim Deputation

BARODA, June 3

An influential deputation of the leaders of the Moslem thought at Baroda headed by Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan, Member of the Baroda Baroda Representative Assembly, waited on Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai Desai, Acting Dewan of Baroda on May 31, in connection with the proposed removal of the Khajwi Musjid situated in front of the Nyaya Mandir to another locality in the interests of the city improvement project.

Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai assured the members of the deputation that the Government of His Highness would give sympathetic consideration to the views advanced by the Moslems whose religious sentiment they never thought of hurting in any way.—United Press.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

Sessions Judge Disagrees With Verdict Of Assessors

LUDHIANA, June 4.

Disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the assessors L. Devi Dayal Dhawan, Sessions Judge, Ludhiana acquitted Behmat Ullah and Mst. Ralli, the accused who were charged with the murder of Abdul Wahab, uncle and husband of the accused persons respectively.

The prosecution story alleged that both the accused being of about 20 years of age and living under the same roof for several months contracted illicit intimacy between them. Abdula Wahab, the aged uncle of Rahamat Ullah accused, scented these relations and one day gave a thrashing to his wife, Mst. Ralli and turned Rehmat out of his house. Not being able to put up with this affront the paramour and the girl it is stated, conspired to remove Abdul Wahab from the scene of his earthly activities.

It is alleged that arsenic was administered to Abdul Wahab mixed in food. According to the prosecution she confessed before lambardars of the village who came to remove the deceased to the hospital where he died.

The parties are Arians of village Kotala in this district. Diwan Chamank Lal Chopra, argued that no report having been made by the lambardars to the police after the alleged extra-judicial confession, little reliance should be placed on their testimony. So their evidence was ruled out by the Judge as inadmissible.

Both the accused were acquitted.—United Press.

MONSOON CURRENT STILL WEAK

Thunderstorms Continue In Assam And Burma

POONA, June 4.

The monsoon in South Indian seas is still weak. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in lower Burma and Assam, and local rain in lower Burma and Assam, and local rain in Bengal, Bihar, East Rajputana, Madras, Deccan and Mysore, while a few showers have occurred in Chota Nagpur and the East United Provinces. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also reported from the West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are; Amherst four, Victoria Point, Tavoy two, Kyaupyu half, Cherrapunji twelve, Sibsagar three, Barisal, Silchar and Dhubri one-and-half, Gauhati and Jalpaiguri one, Burdwan and Darbhanga three-quarters, Tezpur, Purnea, Coxs Bazar, Gorakhpur and Ranchi quarter, Jaipur half, Chitaldrug two, Kodaikanal three-quarters; Anantpur half and Mysore quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms and rain will continue to be general in Assam, and occur locally in lower Burma, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. A few thundershowers may also occur in the south of the Peninsula and Upper Burma, and scattered dust or thunderstorms in the Central parts of the country, the United Provinces, East Rajputana and east and north. Punjab.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 4

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.26 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 85.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91 miles.

91.8 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 3 miles

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs per hour

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JUNE 4

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.3deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The following is the list of donations for the Hospital Maintenance Fund through Mrs. A. P. Sabawala, Switzerland Section, H. O. H. Fete:—

Enerald Pendant Raffle Rs. 2,084; Net process of the play "Ghotalama Gorh" at the Royal Opera House. (Half proceeds to be given for the Parsee Ward J J Hospital) Rs. 1,805; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart. Rs. 1,000; Mr. Nusserwanji Jeevanji Readymoney Rs. 1,000; Raja Dhunrajgirji Rs. 1,000; Anonymous Rs. 1,000; the above including amounts less than Rs. 1,000 total Rs. 10,887.

Baby Dies By Falling Into Sewer

AMRITSAR, May 31.

(By Mail).

The tragic death of a Muslim baby girl of about two years of age who fell into a municipal sewer owing to the lessening of the wooden cover by the action of emanations from the sewer was represented to the Municipality to-day by a number of residents of Bazar Bakarwanan. The body was recovered after twelve hours.

The Medical Officer of Health observed that the wooden cover of the manhole had apparently become loosened due to the action of some gas from the sewer and late last evening the child fell into the manhole with its cover. Despite vigorous search the body was recovered only this morning. The Committee authorised the Executive Officer to undertake the immediate cleaning of the sewer and the fixing of steel covers together with bent pipes to keep it clear of the gas. —A.P.

RELIEF FOR INDEBTED

Punjab Council Secretary Invites Opinion On Bill

LAHORE, June 3

S. Abnasha Singh, Secretary, Legislative Council in a Press Note says:

"The Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Bill is coming up before the Punjab Legislative Council at its next meeting on June, 25. It would therefore be desirable if opinions on the Bill are received in the Council office on or before June, 14, next, as opinions received thereafter may not be availed of by the Council."—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST PROFESSIONAL TAX

(From A Correspondent.)

VAGRA, (Dt. Broach), June 3.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Vagra Taluk public held at Vagra, on May 29:—

This meeting strongly protests against the professional tax proposed to be levied by the Broach District Local Board and resolves that the tax is unjust, untimely and burdensome to the poor agriculturists. This meeting emphatically demands of the President of the Broach District Local Board to cancel this tax at an earliest date and requests Government not to give sanction to the tax which is very burdensome during the present times of pecuniary crisis.

Charas Recovered From Delhi Express

CAWNPORE, June 4.

Twenty-seven seers of 'charas' were recovered between Fatehpur and Cawnpore on the Delhi Express by the Excise Department.

The person from whom, it is alleged, it was recovered, has been remanded to custody.—A.P.

Ajmer, June 4.—The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara held the King's Birthday Durbar this morning. Nazars were presented to the Durbaris.—A. P.

"MOTHER OF LANGUAGES"

Hazrat Mirza On Characteristics Of Arabic

LAHORE, May 31.

There is enough striking affinity between the languages of the world to show that their ultimate origin is one. That Arabic is the original language of the world was the claim put forward by the head of the Ahmadiya Community, Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmed, at a meeting of the Punjab Literary League held to-night.

The Hazrat pointed out that one of the characteristics of Arabic was that its words were not conventional, but were related to their meanings and such words could not have been borrowed from other languages, as scores of such words belonging to the same root existed in the Arabic language. Further the Hazrat Sahib argued, with illustrations in support, that Arabic was the mother of languages and any words which it could have borrowed from other languages would not fit in with its principles of word formation. This, however, did not mean that Arabic had remained unchanged to this day. It had developed along the original principles of human speech.

Dr. B A Qureshy, Principal of the Islamia College, presided over the meeting.—A.P.

PRESS PROPRIETOR RELEASED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

Mr. V. S. Narayen Rao, one of the Proprietors of the Indian Press, a local printing office who had been confined in the Visapur jail under a sentence of two years' R. I. in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement has been released after serving his sentence. Mr. Narayen Rao arrived here day before yesterday and was received by a large number of his comrades. He looks very much pulled down after his sentence.

HARIJANS URGE GRANT FOR EDUCATION

Deputation Waits On Kapurthala Home Minister

KAPURTHALA, June 3.

A deputation consisting of about 15 representatives of the Harijans of the Kapurthala State waited upon the Home Minister to-day.

The deputationists urged the necessity of the appointment of a committee of non-official members including one or two official members to devise ways and means of spending the sum of Rs. 5,000 annualy sanctioned by the State for the education of the children of the Harijans of the State, with power to spend it accordingly. The Home Minister has written to the Inspector of Schools to express his opinion in the matter as early os possible.

The Home Minister promised to settle the matter before the passing of the Budget.—United Press.

SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE

Alleged Assault On Melon Vendor

LAHORE, June 1.

(By Mail)

An enquiry by the military authorities is understood to be proceeding against three soldiers of a Regiment stationed in Amritsar Cantonment, who are alleged to have assaulted a Muslim vendor of water melons.

It is alleged that they purchased a water melon from him but made off without paying for it. When the vendor, following them up, requested them to pay its price, they are alleged to have assaulted him. A number of persons gathered, and the soldiers ran away, but one of them in doing so fell down and received some injuries. It is alleged that he left his helmet on the ground in the hurry and that this gave the investigators a clue.—A.P.

The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 insures a deep sound sleep

Wakeful nights and disturbed sleep are often the result of faulty feeding. You can make sure of a good night's rest by regularly drinking Fry's 4 Foods in 1. This chocolate flavoured drink has a double action. It induces restful sleep and creates new energy. Every drop of it improves health and gives you fresh vigour.

Remember to drink it every day. A teaspoonful in a cup of Milk is a valuable meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

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Stockists:—WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 29, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 13 Points Down

JULY LIQUIDATION AND SPECULATIVE SELLING

LONDON GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Quiet, Metals Easy But Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, June 4.

On Monday, the sterling dollar and the sterling Franc Crossrates moved within a narrow range. Later on both Crossrates developed a sagging tendency and closed easy.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY.

The New York Cotton Market opened slightly easy on July liquidation and speculative selling but prices improved a little thereafter on some outside demand.

SILVER PRICES IMPROVE A LITTLE

The London gold remained unchanged but silver prices improved a little.

WHEAT QUIET BUT RYE STEADY.

London and Chicago wheat ruled quiet with small business. There was an absence of any important buying. Chicago rye ruled steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FEATURELESS.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity. Giltedged securities were uninteresting and featureless.

METALS EASY BUT RUBBER FIRM

London metals ruled easy but rubber ruled firm. The prices were unchanged but linseed was better.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 4.

Previous closing rate	11.99
To-day's opening rate	11.90
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing rate	11.86
Difference	—.13
Broach Expectation July	Rs. 205-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 4.

Previous closing rate	6.13
To-day's opening rate	6.14
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	6.11
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 4.

The market to-day developed a somewhat reactionary tendency on account of July liquidation and speculative selling as fears of the extension of drought in the cotton belt has not materialled. However there was no perceptible sions of weakness in evidence and apart from a slight fall of prices early in the session the advance was well maintained due to some foreign buying which has now slightly fallen off.

Trading in October started at 11.90 i.e. 9 points lower than the previous closing. The market eased owing to the lack of support and some nervous selling as a result of unfavourable advices from Liverpool and a slight setback in wheat and stock markets but thereafter prices partially rallied on small outside demand with October rising to 11.93 at this stage trading became somewhat quiet but prices continued to remain steady.

The New York Cotton Market closed at 11.86 with a decline of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.99) 11.90) 11.90/11.89
January 12.02/12.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, June 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.18) 6.16
American October (6.13) 6.11
Egyptian July (8.31) 8.32
Egyptian October (8.38) 8.38

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 2. 10-30 p.m.

The local cotton market was closed to-day on account of a public holiday. As the New York cotton futures opened 9 points down, Broach J-A was nominally quoted around Rs. 207 at night.

PRIVATE COTTON CABLES.

Bombay, June 4.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Fears drought grain states will extend cotton territory. Advancing tendency likely continue.

New York.—Outside speculative buying, Wall Street buying principal feature influenced by advance in wheat. Scarcity of contracts causes buyer to bid prices up to fill orders.

New York.—Good demand from west and renewed general buying. South sold.

New York.—Weather conditions generally favourable with failure market decline in face bearish conditions giving some confidence constructive side. Prefer await developments.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 4.

Previous closing	5.06 1/2
To-day's opening	5.05 7/8
To-day's closing	5.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 4.

Previous closing	5.06 9/16
To-day's opening	5.06 1/2
To-day's closing	5.04 3/16
Difference	—.02 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 4.

Previous closing	76.96
To-day's opening	76.90
To-day's closing	76.46
Difference	—.44

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 4.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollars at 5.06 1/2 and rose to 5.06 11/16. However subsequently the rate gradually slid back to 5.05.

The sterling dollar Cross Rate closed at 5 04 3/16.

The Franc opened at 76.90 and then rose to 76.96. Thereafter fluctuations became unimportant.

The sterling Franc Cross rate closed at 76.46.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 4.

The market was idle.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 7/16d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 4.

Gold (£6-17-1 1/2) £6-17-2

BULLION

London, June 4.

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 7/16d.) 19 1/2d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-2) £6-17-2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 4.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 4. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.78) 5.77 1/2
New York on Bombay (38.18) 38.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 3/4) 0.96
London on Milan (58.62) 58.43
London on Shanghai 1-3 7/16) 1-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 4.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54/6, 54/6, 54/8 prices improved on some scattered buying and covering due to better Shanghai advices while steadier London advices also helped the market. Prices finally closed steady at Rs. 54/11, 54/11 and 54/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/2/3 34/2/3 and 34/2/9. The market gathered strength of banks buying and local covering owing to weakness in sterling. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/4/6, 34/4/6 and 34/5.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 4.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 56 1/2 and October at 60 1/2. Trading was less active due to the absence of any important buying and less favourable advices from abroad although some small business changed hands.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, June 4.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 97 1/2, September at 98, and December at 1.00 3/4, trading was rather quiet in the absence of any important buying and commission house selling influenced by slighlty better weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 4.

Chicago oats opened quiet with July at 41 and September at 41. Business was rather quiet due to the lack of support and reactionary selling.

Chicago rye opened steady with July at 61 and September at 63 Market was very quiet with practically nothing doing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/8 buyers £231 3/8 sellers) £229 buyers £229 1/4 sellers easy
Lead (£10 7/8 buyers £11 sellers) £10 13/16 buyers £10 15/16 sellers easy.
Electrolyctic Copper (£36 to £36 1/4) £35 5/8 to £36 1/4
Glasgow (70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 13/16) £14 13/16 nominal.
Dundee July-Aug. (£17 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning July-Aug. (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/4) 6 5/8 paid and buyers April-June (6 3/8) 6 7/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 1/8) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 7/8) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 11/16) £10 3/4 sellers.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MADE PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued on Friday, 1st June 1934 the following quotations:—

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey Unbleached.—

	per lb. Rs. a.p.
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 6
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0 10 3
Shirtings	0 9 9
Dhoties (up to 1|2" nakhi border)	0 10 6
Drills....	0 8 6
T. Cloths....	Not quoted.
Domestics....	0 10 0
Domestics....	0 10 3
Salita....	0 9 6
Chadars....	0 9 9

White Bleached.—

	per piece Rs. a.p.
Longcloth..	11 0 0
Striped Shirting	Not quoted.
Twills..	Not quoted.

Dyed Goods.—

Dyed Longcloth (black)....	7 0 6
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted

Fancy Goods.—

Susi, Grey Weft	Not quoted.
Susi Check..	Not quoted.
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drills	Not quoted.
Kashmere Cloth	Not quoted.
	per dozen Rs. a.p.
Towels..	5 6 0

Yarn.—

	per lb. Rs. a.p.
4s Bump (nominal)	Not quoted.
6 1|2s All Waste	0 4 0
8 1|2s.....	0 4 9
10 1|2s.....	0 5 0
12 1|2s.....	0 5 3
16s.....	0 6 3
20s.....	0 7 0
24s.....	0 7 9
32s.....	0 9 3
40s.....	0 11 6

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 4.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 26/11/6; Highest Rs. 27/0/6; Closing Rs 26/15/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/11/6; Highest Rs. 23/13; Lowest Rs. 23/10/3; Closing Rs. 23/11/6.

FURTHER GOOD FEATURES AMONG GOLD SHARES

WHEAT WEAK ON REPORTS OF RAIN IN AMERICA

Strength In Dollar And Franc On Steady Demand: Exchange Equalisation Fund Not Operating To-day

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 4.

On the Stock Exchange business was small and with the exception of further good features among gold shares, markets were dull and uninteresting

Among commodities wheat further weakened owing to reports of rains in north America. Tin weakened pending clarification of uncertainties in tomorrows meeting of the International Committee.

A feature in Foreign Exchanges was strengthened in dollar and Franc which opened at 5.06 3/4 and 76.96 respectively, closing at 5.04 1/4 and 76.46. Recently there has been a steady demand in these currencies but owing to the operations of the exchange equalisation fund, rates showed little change. To-day however it is reported that the fund was not operating. in the market except towards the close; hence there was a fall in the sterling.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £89 1/8 ex Dividend.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 4.

The London Stock Exchange market were generally very quiet. Giltedgeds were dull. Mining shares were very steady. Industrials generally were quiet and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 3/4) £76 7/8 ex div.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (102 1/4) £102 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 3/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 1/8) dol 8 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 3/4) dol 1 3/4.
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (30-6) 28-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-3) 37-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Def. (8-10 1/2) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ord. (97-0) 96-0
Swedish Match (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (49-9) 50-6
University Ordinary (22-4 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Ford Motors (33-3) 32-6
Cables and Wireless (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
British American Tobacco (118-9) 119/6.
Camera 'A' (£7 7/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (124-6) 123-6
P and O S N Co. Defd. (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (88-9) 88-0
Bredrurd Dyers (14-9) 14-3
British Ceylonese (11-9) 11-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-0) 62-3
Courtanids Ordinary (51-3) 47-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-6) 10-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (11-0) 10-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (25 1/4 ex div) 24 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 4. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76 3/4) £76 3/4 ex div.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 3/4) £89 1/4 ex div.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £109 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1/4) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£005 3/8) £105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£97 1/2) £98
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/4) £111 3/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 1/4) £108 1/8 ex div.

TEA SHARES.

Asam Company (28-0) 27-6
Doran Tea (58-6) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon 36-10 1/2) 36-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-3
Gulla Kelampong (23-6) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (32-6) 32-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-6) 56-9
Burma Corporation (13-3) 13-0
Rio Tintos (18 1/2) 18 1/2.
East Rand Proprietary (38-6) 38-6
Rand Mines (139-3) 139-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 36-0
Anglo-Persian (45-9) 44-6
Burma Oil (105-0) 101-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (9-0) 8-6
Shell Transport (47-6) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 3/8) £20 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 4.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/2) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/4) dol 38 1/2
United States Steel preference (dol 80) unquoted.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL-MADE PIECEGOODS

Issued By The Millowners Association, Bombay

(The prices quoted below are ex-mill prices)

Bombay, May 30.

Name of Mill	Trade No	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a.p.
		BLEACHED LONGCLOTH	
Ahm. Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	5 6 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	11 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	.....	12 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	500000	.....	12 8 0
Mysore Spg.	848	.....	11 5 9
Sholapur Spg.	F4000	.....	12 8 0
Swadeshi	66001	Two Elephants & Engine	5 0 0
Tata Mills	4331	Darji....	6 6 0
		BLEACHED SHIRTING	
Kohinoor Mill	1001	.....	7 1 0
Gold Mohur	57B	.....	10 1 3
Gold Mohur	57C	.....	10 0 0
New Gt Eastern	N773	Bird.....	10 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801	.....	10 0 0
Tata Mills	3295	Darji.....	3 12 0
		BLEACHED MULL.	
Khatau Makanji	CCC	Arjun Subhadra	7 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	2048	.....	4 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	2054	.....	5 2 0
Kohinoor Mill	6020	.....	5 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826	.....	4 14 0
Sholapur Spg.	128|9	.....	7 0 0
Tata Mills	46221	Darji.....	6 0 0
		BLEACHED TWILL.	
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran....	6 3 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	.....	11 0 0
Alexandra Mill	779	.....	8 8 9
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	.....	12 3 3
Swadeshi	2042	Kamal	12 8 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji....	11 4 0
		BLEACHED SHEETS	each. Rs. a.p.
New Gt. Eastern	N768	.....	2 0 0
		BLEACHED DHOTIES	(per pair) Rs. a.p.
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran	1 6 0
Khandeish	5011	.....	2 2 0

All diseases are caused by vitiated blood

Boils, Carbuncles Skin diseases

Pains, Gout, Rheumatism

Bad Legs, Varicose Veins, Phlebitis

Diseases of the skin, Carbuncles, Varicose ulcers and Eczema, Phlebitis, Varicose veins, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains, Arterio-sclerosis (hardening of the arteries), Female complaints.

When the blood becomes heavy with impurities, which eventually affect the skin, this brings about inflammation that takes the form of acne, eczema, rash, erythema. Herpes, psoriasis, sycosis, zona, prurigo, also have the same cause. Besides, vitiated blood is responsible for numerous other complaints such as: pains in the bones or muscles, neuralgia, sciatica, headaches, gout and rheumatism, arthritis. When the impurities in the blood attack the veins, the patient suffers from piles, varicose veins or phlebitis, which are always liable to form ulcers of the legs - a hopelessly chronic complaint. Or else, vitiated blood brings about the terrible "arterio-sclerosis" or hardening of the arteries, often followed by complications in the kidneys, heart and brain. Impure blood is also at the root of all female complaints, especially during the change of life. But, as the cause of all these calamities is now fully known - thanks to the works of L. Richelet - it is very easy for you to treat them effectively by using his method known as

RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER

With the help of this remedy, your joints will become supple, your ulcers will heal up without leaving any marks; your blood will circulate freely; your brain will be cleared and soon your self-confidence and enthusiasm will return and you will feel wonderfully active. You will obtain this result, whatever may be the nature and persistence of your complaint, and however serious your present condition may be.

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AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York June 1

	Season To-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1932|33	Week 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,647	73	12,619	124 bales.
Forward to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	5 212	66	5,038	139 bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,928	84	7,253	183 bales
Of which to Japan	1,651	22	1,452	24 bales
Of which to China	252	16	251	1 bales
Of which to Great Britain	1,200	14	1,249	41 bales
Of which to Germany	1,330	11	1,681	53 bales
Stock at New York	Nil	69		198 bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	Nil	2,821		3,879 bales
Stock at U. S. interior Towns	Nil	1,332		1,521 bales
World's Visible Supply	Nil	8,589		9,674 bales
Of which American Sotton	Nil	6,174		7,710 bales
Forwarded to world's Mills (excluding linters)	12,026	195	11,704	294 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,350	40	8,320	94 bales

N. B.—All figures are inthous ands.

Kohinoor	V.M.		2 12 0
Kohinoor	K.V.		2 12 0
Khatau Makanji	.....	Ratna Chintamani	3 2 0
Mysore Spg	MSM26		1 12 3
Sholapur Spg	128|11		3 6 0
Victoria Mill	2257		1 3 0
Victoria Mill	CCCC		1 4 9
	DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.		(per piece) Rs. a.p.
Gold Mohur	3239		6 4 0
Mysore Spg	MSM20		7 5 6
Swadeshi	783	Kamal.....	3 6 0
Swan Mills	1730M		3 9 0
Tata Mills	3584	Darji.....	3 12 0
	DYED DRILL.		
Gold Mohur	1717		4 3 6
SUSI CHECKS	.....		9 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N840	Turkish Lady	2 0 0
Phoenix Mill	505		2 8 0
Sholapur Spg.	29|8		1 15 6
Swan Mills	S505		4 3 3
Swan Mills	2002		2 6 0
	STRIPPED DRILLS.		
David Mill	902		3 9 6
Gold Mohur	88520	Railway & Vasant Vihar	5 2 0
Hindustan	64700	Turkish Lady	2 1 0
Phoenix Mill	902		2 9 0
Swan Mills	902	Panchavati....	2 6 0
Western India	902 1|2	Modom	6 12 0
	STRIPED SUSIS.		
Colaba Land	755N		7 0 0
New Gt Eastern	N797		7 0 0
	COATINGS.		
Kohinoor Mills	314		7 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	678		7 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	698		7 6 9
Mysore Spg.	112		8 5 6
Mysore Spg.	114		7 13 0
Mysore Spg.	22		11 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N685	(Plain Tasa)	5 2 6
Satya Mill	BT27	(Dyed).....	5 15 0
Satya Mill	1933	(Dobby).....	6 5 3
Satya Mill	16235	(Plain & Striped)	4 9 6
Satya Mill	715	(Plain & Striped)	5 11 3
Satya Mill	389	(Plain & Striped	5 11 3
Satya Mill	1389	(Plain & Striped	9 0 0
Tata Mills	845	Darji	
	DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR		(per chadar) Rs. a.p.
Satya Mill	816		1 8 3
Tata Mills	881	Darji	5 1 0
	COTTON BLANKETS.		(per blanket) Rs. a.p.
Century Spg.	896		0 13 0
Century Spg.	3201	Spade.....	0 10 11
Colaba Land		Sapade	0 9 6
Jacob Sassoon	525		0 9 0
Gold Mohur	2148		0 9 0
Gold Mohur	5091	(Ceck)	1 0 0
	TOWELS.		(per dozen) Rs. a.p.
New Gt. Eastern	N698		9 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N726		2 8 0
Tata Mills	99B		14 4 0

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1934

PT. MALAVIYA CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING

Congress Candidates For Assembly

Will Not Be Selected Over Heads Of Provincial Committees

BENARES, June 3.

With reference to the suggestion of Dr. Satyapal that the Member of the Baroda Baroda Representative Assembly, waited on Rao Ba-

dates for election to the Assembly, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Acting President of the Board, has issued the following statement:

PROCEDURE OF SELECTION.

"The procedure to be adopted for selecting Congressmen as candidates for election to the Assembly, will be finally laid down after the meeting of the Board on the 15th instant at Bombay. Apprehensions that the candidates may be selected over the heads of the Provincial Congress Committees is without any foundation."

BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"The Provincial Congress Committees will be asked to recommend candidates and full consideration will be given to their recommendations in nominating these members. The responsibility for making a final selection has been placed upon the Board which will rely upon tre Provincial Committees for information and advice regarding their qualifications and the chances of success of the various candidates, who may be set up by the Board as well as of those, if any, who may be standing in opposition to the Congress nominee or independently."

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

"I have no doubt that the work will be carried on with the harmonious co-operation of the two bodies namely the Provincial committees and the Congress Parliamentary Board".—A. P.

ASSEMBLY AND U. P. CONGRESS PARTY

Parliamentary Board Meeting At Benares On June 10

LUCKNOW, June 4.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena has lately received suggestion from prominent Congress workers and leaders that before nominating candidates for the Assembly from U. P. prominent Congress workers from the constituencies should be consulted.

In view of the Associated Press message from Bombay that the final list will be settled in Bombay at the ensuing Congress Parliamentary Board's meeting the "United Press" representative understands that Mr. Mohanlal Saksena Secretary of the U. P Congress Committee proposes to convene a meeting of the Council of the U. P. Congress Committee at Benares by June, 10 for making suggestion to the Congress Parliamentary Board about the procedure to be adopted in selecting candidates from United Provinces.—United Press.

Socialists Will Organise Peasants To Capture Power

POONA, June 4.

That the future of the Indian State will be Socialist and that the struggle to capture power will be carried by organising the peasants and the workers on class conscious basis and that no constitution except the one framed by the constituent Assembly after the capture of power by the Indians will be acceptable to the country is the gist of the resolution passed with only a single dissenting voice at an informal meeting of the Maharashtra Congress workers held here yesterday afternoon, Shankar Rao Deva presiding.

The Executive Committee meeting of the Mararashtra Provincial Congress immediately afterwards postponed the consideration of the resolution.

Both the meetings ratified the Patna decisions and decided for the reconstruction of the Congress committees and recommended the formation of the election Board for running Congress candidates. One hundred Congressmen attended the meeting.—United Press.

Probable Meerut Labour Candidate

MEERUT, June 4

Meerut Kisan Majdoor Sabha is seriously contemplating to set up its own candidate for the ensuing Assembly election.

It is not yet definite who would be the candidate but it is learnt that most probably the Sabha will select Mr. Ram Saran Vidyarthi a Member of the Cantt. Board Meerut and a popular Congressman as its candidate if he consents to it.—United Press.

W. P. LIKE SKIMMED MILK

"C. R." Explains Implications Of A. I. C. C. Resolutions

WHY GANDHIJI SUSPENDED C. D.

NEW DELHI, June 3

"The White Paper is like skimmed milk, given not as a result of our sacrifices of the Congress of the mannoie had apparently become loosened due to the ac-

[illegible] said Mr C. Rajagopalachari addressing a public meeting in the Azad Park this evening.

The meeting was held with a view to explain the meanings and implications of the resolutions passed at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna.

Continuing, Mr Rajagopalachari, said that Gandhiji had suspended the civil disobedience movement, realising that the promoters were mostly family people and could not continue fighting. He had given them privilege leave. Mr. Rajagopalachari asked the audience not to blame their General Gandhi, who had suspended the movement in the interest. The Government he, continued had not yet removed the ban on the Congress. They had entered into no agreement with the Congress and were taking their own time about it.

The speaker said that he saw no reason why the Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation and other bodies criticised the action of the Congress because it represented the whole nation and not any party and recognised no communalism. He stressed the need of reorganising the Congress Committees and the need of confidence in the Congress to select candidates to the Assembly.

Mr. Arif Hasvi presided.—A. P.

Inter Arts Exam. And Nasik College

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, June 3.

Out of the 55 students who had appeared for the Intermediate Arts Examination this year, sixty per cent. have passed from the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College. Of them Mr. Govind Keshav Bhat, who stands in First-class and secures the highest number of marks in Logic and Sanskrit, has been awarded the Dr. Selby Memorial Scholarship for Logic and Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankarshet Frize and Varjivonji Madhavdas Scholarship for Sanskrit.

MEN RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS

Sweltering Heat Continues Unabated In Baroda

BARODA, June 4.

Sweltering heat continues unabated in Baroda State, the highest temperature of 115 degrees being reached at Mehsana, as against 110 degrees at Amreli, 109 degrees at Baroda, 112 degrees at Kadi, and 102 degrees at Navsari. In some places monkeys have perished and men have been temporarily rendered

The following is the list of donations [illegible] Hospital Maintenance Fund

[illegible] at the Sun.

A dust storm of great severity has been experienced at Patan, resulting in the collapse of a building. Sprinklings of rain fell on Monday evening at Vijapur and Patan.

Epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis has happily disappeared at Patan in the Mehsana District.—(United Press.)

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, June 4.

Thakur Munshi Singh, a Labour leader of Pratapgarh was arrested under section 124-A and brought to Lucknow under a strong police escort.

It is alleged that he was arrested in connection with a speech which he delivered at the First T. I. Railwaymen's Conference held here in the middle of April.—United Press.

FOR SUCCESS OF BOMBAY STRIKERS

Moghulpura Workers To Offer Prayers

LAHORE, May 31. (By Mail).

At a meeting of employees of the North-Western Railway Workshops, Moghulpura, held today, a resolution was adopted expressed sympathy with the Bombay Textile mill strikers and offering prayers for their victory.—A.P.

In Sympathy With Strikers

NEW DELHI, June 3.

Under the auspices of the Labour Union, a meeting was held this evening at which resolutions were passed drawing the attention of the mill authorities to the ofur hunger strikers and asking them to redress their grievances.—A. P.

Himatnagar, June, 3.—The Maharaja of Idar has issued an order to the effect that on account of the past misconduct for which he was dismissed from Idar State service and his present attitude Harbhagwanji should not be allowed to come within the Idar State limits.—(United Press.)

WORKERS' FIRM STAND

Strike Situation Shows No Change On Monday

14 PERSONS ARRESTED

The Strike situation on Monday remained unchanged, although the Millowners claim 25 mills were kept open. In most of the mills the attendance was very poor.

FOURTEEN ARRESTS.

[illegible] Jamadar, [illegible] Lee, have been arrested by the De Lisle Road Police, as a result of investigations made regarding the alleged raid of a mill-jobber's room at midnight on Friday.

It will be remembered that about a hundred strikers invaded the room of a mill-jobber of the Raghuvansi Mills on Friday night and smashed the furniture in the room. At the time, the occupant of the room was absent.

The present arrests include that of Mr. Varaskar, a member of the Joint Strike Committee.

Except for some stone-throwing in front of the Pralhad Mills, the mill area was quiet.

KURLA STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM

Lock-out Threat Proves Futile

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 4.

There was a poor response from the operatives to the notice put up by the management of the Swadeshi Mills that unless a full complement of millworkers returned to work in all the departments on June 4, they will be compelled to declare a lock-out from that day.

To-day's attendance of operatives, when the mill opened this morning was 660, which is only one-fifth of the total strength of workers. The increase in the number of millworkers is only 53 over Saturday's figure, inspite of the threat to declare a lock-out.

It appears that the strikers are firm in their minimum demand to get the cut of 25 per cent in their dear food, allowance restored.

A meeting of the local strikers was held yesterday evening to consider the situation created by the putting of the notice to declare a lock-out by the management of the Swadeshi mills.

It was resolved among other things that the strikers should resume work only if the management declared its intention to restore the cut of 25 per cent in their dear food allowance.

But as no such notice was put up on the board this morning, the strikers of the Swadeshi Mills decided to hold on till their demands were conceeded by the millowners.

Daring Dacoity On Railway Station

Armed Youths Take Away Insured Covers Worth Rs. 40,000 And Shoot One Man Dead

CHANDPUR, June 4.

Hajiganj Railway station, about 14 miles from Chandpur, was the scene of great sensation last night, when several youths armed with revolvers, guns, and other deadly weapons raided the station, and took away the insured covers after breaking open the iron chest.

The value of the insured covers is reported to be Rs. 40,000.

MAN SHOT DEAD.

Krishna Kumar De of Noakhali who was waiting in the [illegible] employees who offered resistance received gun-shot wounds.

The dead body of Krishna Kumar De was brought to Chandpur for inquest.

No arrest could be made as the raiders after the incident disappeared under cover of dar kness.—United Press.

ANTI-TERRORIST LEAGUE MEETS

Condemns Attempt On Life Of Governor Of Bengal

CHITTAGONG, June 3.

The monthly meeting of the Central Committee of the Chittagong Anti-Terrorist Organisation was held here in the house of the Sadar S.D.O. on Wednesday last. Altogether 90 members including Secretaries of 60 village committees attended the meeting.

The proceedings began with the adoption of the resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of the organisation on May 10, condemning the dastardly attempt on the life of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and congratulating him on his providential escape

A survey was then made of the work done by the branch committees during the outgoing month.

A programme was then chalked out for the coming month. Members of the Central Committee were requested to attend the village committee meeting during next month at (1) Popadia (2) Jaistapura, (3) Gutali, (4) Joara, (5) Goirala, (6) Porolkora, (7) Bhtikhine, (Motpara).

Arrangements were also made for addressing the village committees of Hathazari thana by the memoers of the Central Committee on the 3rd, 4th, and 10th of June 1934 at Hathazari, Fathbad, Shikarpur, respectively

The Additional District Magistrate visited the meeting and spent about an hour there. He encouraged the committee to continue this work and said that he would himself be present at a mass meeting.—United Press.

SAYAJI HIGH SCHOOL LEADS

Study In Figures Of Matric Exam. Results In Baroda

BARODA, June 4.

Although the percentage of passes at the Matriculation Examination fell as low as 42 owing to most of the unsuccessful candidates having been disheartened by the Arithmetic paper the Sayaji High School of Baroda has led off with 70 per cent as against 64 per cent of the Baroda Camp Girls High School and 61 per cent of the Maharani Girls High School in the city.

The Baroda High School's percentage is lower than the University pe: centage by 5, while the New Era High School and the M. C. High School have complied 36 and 31 per cent respectively. The Methodist Boys High School of Baroda could obtain a meagre per centage of 21.—(United Press.)

BIRBHUM MAIL ROBBERY CASE

Four Accused Discharged

BIRBHUM, June 4

Debanada Mukherjee, Traprasanna Sen, Panchkari Sarker and Benoy Mukherjee, who were arrested in connection with the Birbhum Mail Robbery Case on Octoebr 14 last were all discharged to-day—United Press.

'Quake Shocks In Nawabshah

KARACHI, June 4.

Slight earthquake tremors were felt at village Bhiria in Nawabshah district.

The tremors lasting for a few seconds were felt at many places in the district but there is no loss of life or property.—(A. P. Special).

Jamnagar And Dwarka Railway

The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have just issued an edition of their pocket time table Among other attractive features of this small 'vade mecum' for travellers, the chief are attractive views of Jamnagar, Bedi Bandar, Dwarka and Okhaport, and particulars regarding principal festDival at Dwarka.

HITLERISM MAKES HEADWAY IN CANADA

The swastika and the brown shirt have taken firm root in the Dominion, according to Montreal reports. Hitlerism was credited with having hundreds of aggressive adherents among the 500,000 persons of German origin living in Canada and they were said to be multiplying rapidly. Hitlerite activities in the United States have already been under Congressional inquiry and have also been under surveillance in those sections where their activities have come to light.

CEYLONESE-JAP TRADE RELATIONS

Counter-Proposals To Demand For Quota Of Textile Imports

COLOMBO, June 4.

Counter proposals to the demand for the introduction of a quota system in regard to Japanese textile imports have been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Board of Ministers.

The new proposals include favouraable concessions for Ceylon's cocoanut and plumbage industries which have not received any material benefit from Imperial Preference.

The memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies points out the collapsed state of the cocoanut and plumbage industries and maintains that without their rehabilitation and the raising of the people's standard of living., the restriction of the importation of Japanese cheap textiles would not be equitable.—United Press.

LARGEST RUBY IN WORLD

Weighs 2,967 Carats But Is Pinkish In Colour

COLOMBO, June 4.

One of the largest of the kind in the world, a ruby weighing 2,967 carats or nearly two pounds, has been found in Kukulu Korle, near Ratnapura. At the moment the stone is in Colombo having been brought here for valuation purposes. Mr. Louis Siedle, the famous gem merchant of Colombo, thinks that he is quite unable to arrive at a valuation of the stone, as it is not possible to say anything definitely on the point unless and until it is cut.

The stone is a little defective in colour. A ruby ought to have deep red colour, but this stone has a pinkish hue.

The United Press' understands that failing to dispose of the stone locally it will be sent to Paris, by the owners, with a view to selling it on the Continent.—United Press.

The gathering at the opening ceremony of the new hostel for Hindu students opened at Matunga on Saturday by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Colombo, June 4—A member of the Japanese Imperial household, Viscount Kate who is on a holiday trip to Europe arrived in Colombo and visited a few places of interest here, including a number of Buddhist temples.—United Press.

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